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# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

VOL. IV. NO. II. WHOLE NO. 91.  
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,  
18-20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 16 1892.

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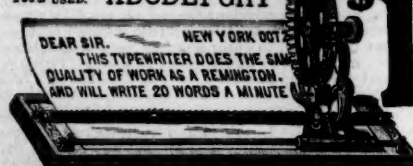
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# The Literary Digest.

VOL. IV. NO. 11.

NEW YORK.

JAN. 16, 1892

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Published Weekly by the

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.  
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 86 Bay Street.  
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.

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## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE TREATY OF BRUSSELS AND OUR DUTY.

JUDGE LAMBERT TREE, LATE MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Forum, New York, January.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the efforts heretofore made by the principal civilized Powers to suppress the slave-trade, the scourge in its most frightful forms continues to afflict Africa. From the testimony of travelers, missionaries, naval officers, and diplomatic and consular agents, volumes of which were laid before the Brussels Conference, it appears that through intestine wars incited for the purpose of procuring victims for the trade, provinces as large as kingdoms are depopulated, many villages destroyed, and vast areas of country previously under cultivation devastated and set back into a savage state. The most moderate estimates place the number of slaves annually transported to the various slave-markets

by land and sea at not less than 80,000; and to this number are to be added those who perish on the way to the sea or are killed in the attacks upon the villages and in the wars fomented to facilitate the trade, which, it is believed, reaches 400,000; or more than 1,000 lives every day in the year.

Now that a great part of the coast line is in the possession of civilized Powers, the trade has become concentrated more in the heart of the continent and along the caravan routes leading to the sea or across the great deserts, and this fact renders necessary new and different methods for its suppression. Of the 80,000 slaves surviving from the captures of each year, some are retained in bondage in the interior countries of Africa, while for the rest, markets are found in Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Arabia, Turkey in Europe, and in Asia, Persia and Zanzibar, and even in certain provinces of British India and Madagascar, notwithstanding all the vigilance exercised by the English and French authorities in the last-named countries. The institution of domestic slavery has been preserved in all States, African, Asiatic, or European, which are subject to the Mussulman law, and in all such States the trader finds a market. The outrageous barbarities of the nefarious traffic have within the past thirty years been so forcibly made known to the civilized world as to at last awaken its conscience to the necessity of a supreme effort once for all to stamp out the scourge.

The Conference of Brussels in 1889 was the result.

There are two men in Europe whose sympathies were thoroughly enlisted in the cause, and who exerted their high and far-reaching influence to produce this result. One of these men is Leopold II., King of Belgium and Sovereign of the Congo Free State. No more philanthropic and generous man rules over the destinies of a people than he who accepted from the Conference of Berlin, in 1884, the rulership of the 50,000,000 people occupying the territory known as the Congo Free State. His health, his time, his talents, and his private fortune have been devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the ignorant natives of that benighted land, and to the introduction among them of the arts and comforts of civilization. His government has been to those people like the breaking of the morning after an almost endless night of profound darkness. Towns have sprung up along the Congo River; numerous steamboats ride its waters; a railroad is under construction; commerce is beginning to flourish; and the slave-trade is being restrained so far as the means at his command would enable him to do it. To these ends he has given generously from his private means. For a number of years he contributed \$500,000 per annum to the support of the Government which he established, and even now his annual allowance to the State amounts to \$200,000. It was in response to his invitation that the Conference of Brussels assembled.

Cardinal Lavigerie is the other man whose influence was largely felt in bringing about the sentiment which culminated in the assembling of the Conference. He gave himself to the cause with all the zeal and ardor of an apostle. In 1888 and the early part of '89, at Rome, Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, and other capitals his eloquent appeals in behalf of the cause were heard, and had a marked effect in attracting the attention of European Governments to the subject and finally in exciting their sympathy and coöperation.

The Conference opened on the 18th of November, 1889, with representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, the Independent State of Congo, Persia, and Zanzibar. Its labors were prolonged almost without interruption for a period of eight months. The problems which confronted

it for discussion were often of the most delicate and complex nature. Jealousies, antagonistic interests, divergent doctrines and traditions were encountered and had to be reconciled, and, in some instances, concessions had to be made; but the Conference always kept in view the fact that its superior purpose was the accomplishment of a great work of justice and humanity.

The Treaty consists of 100 articles divided into seven chapters, and provides for the most vigorous measures for the suppression of the trade in all its phases. Establishing stations in the very heart of Africa by a system of progressive occupation, it seeks to overtake and strike the scourge everywhere, whether at the place of capture of the negro, while moving along the caravan routes, or in transportation upon the sea. It provides for the chastisement of the wrong-doers, and liberation of the victims wherever found. It declares that the murder, rape, or mutilation of the natives shall be punished the same as if committed upon white people. It restricts the sale of fire-arms and ammunition, and restrains the sale of intoxicants to the natives. It establishes permanent stations of succor, information, and control in the slave-country, and defines with the utmost minuteness and precision the general principles for the repression of the trade on the sea. The right of visit on the high seas has been eliminated as to those nations which do not acknowledge the principle, while at the same time, means are adopted which will in a large measure restrain if not entirely stop the abuse of our flag altogether.

The United States is not required by the Treaty to take any active part in the repressive measures, further than to guard its own flag from misuse by slavers (by flying it for their protection) in the manner regulated by the Treaty; to lend its coöperation by appropriate legislation to prevent the introduction of fire-arms, etc., into the interdicted region; and to provide for punishing any of its own citizens who may participate in the slave-trade.

The ratification of the Treaty by all the signatory Powers is necessary to its going into operation. Nearly all of them have ratified it. The treaty is now before the Senate of the United States for ratification, and the responsibility for its life or death rests chiefly on the United States of America.

#### RUSSIA AND THE JOURNEYS OF DE GIERS.

AN EX-DIPLOMAT.

*Nuova Antologia, Rome, December.*

**A**FTER the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, followed by the festivities which succeeded the arrival at Brest of some Russian cruisers, and the interchange of expressions of good-will between Russia and France, the public mind in Europe was uneasy. Even the strong assurances that no written agreement had been signed by the governments of the two countries, and the very great probability that no such agreement would be signed, did not tranquilize public opinion or cause it to have confidence in the continuance of peace. It was apparent that the excitable French had become less disposed to listen to the counsels of that prudence which has been their guide from 1871 to the present time and has contributed to aid them in days fraught with danger. The apprehension resulting from this evident tendency of French opinion was not lessened by the undoubted facts, that their hands were in a manner tied by Russia and that the sovereign of that country had shown strong inclinations, universally recognized as sincere, towards peace. The great manœuvres in September, manifesting such military strength, and the high opinion expressed by competent judges at home and abroad as to the financial condition of France, in such strong contrast to the difficulties in foreign markets, and especially that of London, continued to increase the exalted state of the French mind. The French people showed clearly that they thought that the results of the

disasters of the "terrible year" had been overcome, that France had entered on a new era and regained her diplomatic and military position.

The travels of Mr. de Giers have had one practical result. They have made public opinion in France less confident and more cautious; they have obliged the French to reflect; they have diminished, if not curbed, the French tendency to dangerous boasting. The journey of Mr. de Giers to Italy and his conversations with the King and the Marquis di Rudini, were a hard and unexpected blow for the French nation, and aroused feelings of painful uncertainty—of anxious distrust. The French felt, although they did not openly say so, that the visit of Mr. de Giers was a corrective of the festivities of Cronstadt, and that the results of the mission of Admiral Gervais were not what ardent French patriotism had dreamed. They tried, it is true, to belittle the objects of the meeting at Monza, to deny its political importance, and to limit it to an act of simple etiquette. Europe, however, understood, and France most of all, that the meeting was an event of great significance and a step taken by Russia to tranquillize the European cabinets and enlighten them as to its acts and intentions.

The recent visit of Mr. de Giers to Paris, followed immediately by a journey to Berlin, did not diminish, but strengthened the impression made by the visit to Monza. The journeys to Paris and Berlin were a corrective and a complement of that to Italy; they were the plainest, and a sort of ostentatious, demonstration of a policy of equilibrium on the part of Russia, a policy which is a precious indication that she wishes to remain free to act as she may choose, to continue to be the arbiter of Europe, without inclining more to one part of it than to another.

Are, then, those optimists in the right who go to the opposite extreme, and maintain that Europe need not trouble itself about the existing relations between France and Russia, and that there is no possibility of an alliance between the two countries? Let us not believe it! Let us believe rather what is true diplomacy, which recognizes that a change has come about in the relations between France and Russia—a change which causes at the present moment a condition of things which may eventually lead to an alliance.

It is true, there is a grave obstacle in the way of a treaty or an agreement of Russia with France. That obstacle is the existence of a Republic in France. The Czar, the Court, and the conservative classes in Russia, have not forgotten the results of the aid given by Louis XVI. to the English colonies of North America. They have not forgotten, moreover, that the First French Republic, the result of the alliance of France with the United States, was a propaganda of republican and revolutionary principles in Europe. The Third Republic, it must be admitted, has never shown, until very lately, an inclination to any form of propaganda, even pacific and theoretical. For a few years past, however, there has been manifested in France a very different tendency, which has expressed itself in terms not always measured and prudent.

The fall of the empire in Brazil, and the financial and economic difficulties with which Portugal has had to contend, increased this tendency. It was thought that it would be easy to establish a republic at Lisbon, and from that point to foment in Spain a revolution, which, it was hoped, would have a reverberation in Italy. Such a hope was without foundation in Italy, where the glorious, virtuous and popular dynasty of Savoy is the strongest guardian of the unity and liberty of the country.

After the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt things changed in France. All republican propaganda in foreign States ceased, and nothing is at present heard of such a thing.

Nevertheless, for the Czar and for Russia, pure legitimacy and respect for thrones are the only basis of their autocratic State. Any concession whatever is dangerous and may be fatal, in presence of those who desire a constitution—feeble

though they be as a party—and of the Nihilists. Every other interest is, with the Czar, of secondary importance.

Besides, this condition, it is necessary for Russia to obtain from France assurances that the foreign policy of the latter will be pacific, prudent, measured, in conformity with that which has constituted the greatest glory of Alexander III. The journey of Mr. de Giers seems intended to promote such a policy. He is likely to have tried to dissipate "suspicion and distrust" between France and Italy, in order to consolidate peace.

However this may be, it is certain that of late the relations between Italy and France have improved, and that among our French neighbors have been manifested a tendency to judge of our affairs more calmly and a greater respect for our country.

From these new sympathies between various Powers will new alliances be born? Will Russia and France conclude a treaty which will compel England to lay aside her reserve and change the Triple into a Quadruple Alliance? That will depend more on circumstances than on the will of man. For the present, the Russian policy ought to produce, as said the Marquis di Rudini, at Milan, a feeling "of security and peace," and the excited condition and nervousness of public opinion in Europe are not justified. All the same, Russia has taken the first step towards France and awaits the results of that step with the patience which is one of the great elements of her strength. We are still far from the last word and no one can say when the hour for war, so anxiously awaited at Paris, will strike. Yet it is certain, that all those in Europe who honestly desire and invoke peace, will endeavor with all their might—and, perhaps, not fruitlessly—to postpone as long as possible the striking of that hour.

#### THE RUSSIANS ON THE PAMIRS.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, December.*

THE Russian advance towards India has been compared to the opening of parallels against a besieged city. The first parallel, a line of observation, was the old Caspian and Orenburg frontier of half a century ago. The second, from the South of the Caspian along the Persian and Afghan frontier to the headwaters of the Oxus—a line of menace. A third parallel is now being attempted from the northeast corner of Afghanistan, along the North of the Indian empire—a line intended to cut off communications and check a rally of the garrisons. Such are the strategical aims we assign to the recent display of restless activity by Russia on the Pamirs and in the direction of Eastern Turkestan.

A brief survey of the present position of Central Asia will help to an understanding of the opportune nature of Russia's movements. Obtaining her own way along the Russo-Persian frontier, she has as yet failed to make any impression save one of hostility, upon Afghanistan. Ameer Abdurrahman Khan has jealously guarded the new boundary, and with a firm hand restrained his lawless subjects from affording any pretext for Russian interference. Thus repulsed all along the line from the Zulfikar Pass to Koraja Salar on the Oxus, the superfluous activity of the Russian adventurers has been driven to find an outlet in another direction, even in so futile a direction as the Pamirs. But there are other reasons why Russia should, at present, cast her eye eastward from Khokand and Samarkand. Her keen perception has not failed to notice the growing troubles of China and the possibility of her embroiling herself with the Great Powers of Europe and America. In the interchange of diplomatic views, Russia has carefully held aloof from any project for coercing the Chinese. Russia has her own card to play, and there can be little question that, as soon as China finds her hands full elsewhere, Russia will endeavor to make herself mistress of Eastern Turkestan. Russia has had her eye on Yarkand-Kashgar ever since Karopotkine's work pointed to the importance of the country; but the death of Yakoob Beg, the reconquest of Kashgar by China, and the check admin-

istered to Russia over Kuldja, compelled the Russians to reserve the execution of their designs for a more favorable opportunity. China's growing embarrassments promise to afford this opportunity.

But what, it may be asked, has all this to do with the Pamirs? Well, the Pamirs question, like most other questions, has two sides to it, and Kashgar-Yarkand is one side; Badakshan is the other, and a very important side this latter is; but in the first place let us bestow a little consideration to the Pamirs themselves and Russia's relation to them.

The Pamirs have been made the subject of discussion between Russia and England since 1865, but no binding agreements were entered into, and Russia has shown an utter disregard of her pacts with Lord Granville, then and in 1873; she has pushed forward her posts, and practically Russia has been left with a free hand on the Pamirs, and there is nothing to restrain her energy in that direction until she reaches the Hindoo Kush.

But the English have not been caught napping. If the Prjevalskys, the Pevtsoffs, and the Grombchevtskis have been active so have the Younghusbands, the Davidsons, and others, not omitting those unobtrusive but valuable men, the native officials of the Indian Survey. We know quite as much about the debatable ground as Russia does, and are quite in a position to discuss with her, disputable points in Central Asian geography. We have, moreover, turned our knowledge to practical account by pushing forward our posts to Gilghit, and doing all that is immediately necessary to close the southern mouths of the passes leading from the Pamirs to Kashmir, and seal them against Russian explorers.

The report that extensive annexations have already been made by Russia, amounting almost to the whole of the plateau between the Altai range and the Hindoo Kush are, probably, premature. If, as is alleged, Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davidson have been excluded by the Russians from the Little Pamir, this would imply a claim of ownership; but we cannot doubt that, when brought to book, Russia will be prepared with quite another explanation, as she has often previously been under other circumstances. We know that Russia has already come into collision with the Chinese officials on the Alichur and Rang Kul Pamirs, and the attitude of the Chinese renders it unmistakable that China as well as England will have to be consulted before these so-called annexations can be regarded as *un fait accompli*.

With regard to the presence of Russia on the Pamirs themselves, she might stay there and welcome. On the Roof of the World her presence is as harmless to others as it is useless to herself; but what she wants is the command of the passes leading down from it, and this is what neither China, Afghanistan, nor Great Britain will permit her to have. It, therefore, becomes necessary to compel her to indicate clearly her political interest, to fix upon a definite boundary, and confine herself for the future behind it.

When Russia conquered Khokand, England conceded her rights to that section of the Pamirs to which Khokand had always laid claim, but, unfortunately, the proposal in 1872 of the Upper Oxus as the Russian limit and its acceptance by her, led to an uncertainty as to which head of the Oxus was to be understood. This left Russia considerable latitude which she is now abusing by endeavoring to make out a claim for the whole region.

There are two main sources of the Oxus, the Ak Su and the Panjah. The former is the longer, but Russia wants to make the Panjah the boundary. This river runs through the States of Wakhan, Shuguan, Roshan, and Darwaz, cutting each of them in two, and Russia wants the parts on the Bokhara side; but she formally waived all her pretensions to Wakhan and Badakshan in 1875, practically as the price of our acquiescence in her conquest of Khiva, but she has never ceased intriguing to establish a footing in these countries. We can

scarcely be deceived in supposing that to raise the question of the possession of Badakshan and Wakhan and to have her formal renunciation of them canceled by a fresh delimitation, is one of the main objects of her demonstrations on the Pamirs, and this explanation serves also to explain her surprising readiness to join in a convention for delimiting the frontier in the region of the Upper Oxus.

China's interests compel her to coöperate with us in resisting a Russian advance in the direction of the Baroghil pass and the Karakoram, but it needs no prescience to foresee that should anything occur to impair the Chinese power of resistance in Central Asia, *Russia will turn the Northeastern corner of our Indian Empire before the next century is out of its teens.*

#### A WORLD-WIDE REPUBLIC.

E. P. POWELL.

*Arena, Boston, January.*

**H**UMAN fraternity and universal good-will is no longer a dream of enthusiasts, but a practical and solvable problem. Republicanism is a proved success, and a long stride ahead of monarchy as a matter of governmental and social evolution. The drift and purpose alike of our age is toward liberty and fraternity. There is a code of international law that governs three-fourths of the globe; I mean all the high seas: so we may say it is only on the land that either feudalism or monarchy is tolerated. We have one Continent practically democratic. It will take our Southern neighbors many years and more struggles to construct their democratic sentiments into republican law and order; but there is no sign of a backward movement.

The recent session of the Committee of Three Hundred, having in charge the calling of a Congress of all enlightened nations, to meet in America in conjunction with the Columbian Exposition, in 1893, was in line with natural evolution, and a notable event. The first meeting, held in New York in 1890, assembled in Faunce's Tavern, the headquarters of Washington a century before; the second was held in Washington. At this early stage there were engaged in the movement such men in this country as stand foremost in Church and State. Best of all, there was no lack of affiliation on account of party or creed. John Boyle O'Reilly, just before his death, said, with the language of a poet as well as a statesman, "The nineteenth century could not close with a nobler work." General Sherman wrote, "The whole world turns to us to find the result of our experiment."

The third meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 12th and 13th of October, in Independence Hall. The specific purpose was to issue an "Address to the Nations," and to organize a "Human Freedom League." The adoption of an "Address to Nations" proved to be a difficulty at the second meeting, in Washington; it was not wholly relieved of its delicacy at Philadelphia. Proposed addresses had been requested from Edward Everett Hale, D.D.; Professor Burgess, of Yale College; Col. H. C. Parsons, of Virginia; John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., of Indiana; E. P. Powell, of Clinton, N. Y.; and Col. Ethan Allen, of New York. These were referred to a committee, of which Professor Goode, of the Smithsonian Institute, is chairman. There is naturally some difference of opinion as to how far this address shall commit those issuing it to an aggressive tone. It seems to be generally considered wise to speak only as brothers to brothers.

The formation of a Human Freedom League was attended with no differences of opinion. William O. McDowell, of Newark, N. J., was elected president, and communication was opened with similar leagues forming in Europe. A mass-meeting in the Opera House in the evening was addressed by ex-Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming, and other able speakers, who carried the movement cautiously and wisely forward. After the opening address of Tuesday, a poem was read by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and the day was devoted to fraternization

and miscellaneous discussion, seven or eight nationalities being represented among the speakers. A remarkable paper, eloquent and considerate, was presented by Yung Wing, LL.D., of China, at one time Minister Plenipotentiary from that country. Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Wittenmeyer, Dr. Persifer Frazer, Lucy Stone, Dr. David C. Kelley, and others, joined in the debates. The next meeting of the Committee will be held at Omaha, in April, where cheerful and cordial welcome will be given to sincere workers, desirous of coöperating in the purposes of the Committee, and of the Human Freedom League. It does not need to be said that mere agitators and professional revolutionists have their vocation elsewhere.

The meeting in Philadelphia indicated gathering strength and enthusiasm; and was full of promise to the purpose of closing our century with a forward movement of republicanism. The social evolution of the future will be more and more cosmopolitan. The National idea is flowing into the broader idea of internationalism. The aim of this movement is to decrease the hindrances to human happiness, and increase the power of hope and love. The work laid out for the Congress is broad and humanitarian. The general scope is to consider the general welfare, and promote the spread over all the world of free institutions. The work will, however, concentrate in a grand effort to lessen the power of both individual potentates and races to tyrannize over the weaker, to promote the sentiment of peace over war, and to exalt arbitration over battle; to create, in fine, a reign of intelligence and moral purpose over brute force.

Mr. Carnegie has eloquently amplified the idea of a league of English-speaking peoples. The scheme is broad, rational, and forward-looking; but it is clumsy as compared to a fraternization of adjacent peoples without regard to race or even form of government. Such a federation might hold a common court of adjudication on international questions, even while a part of the States included remained locally monarchical. Nor is there any reason why there might not be a Legislative Council as well as a Court of Arbitration, holding fast, however, to the conceded principle that such a Congress and Court shall be concerned only with matters international. It is not a mere chimera that they are following, when many of the most enlightened minds of the world seek to promote a federation of all enlightened peoples, and a World-Wide Republic.

#### THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

*Die Nation, Berlin, December.*

**W**E have now at hand three commercial treaties which Germany has brought to a close; these are the tariff unions with Austro-Hungary, with Italy, and with Belgium. The treaty with Switzerland has also been concluded but not yet submitted to the Reichstag. These treaties are further complemented by an exchange of notes with the United States, designed to clear up the politico-commercial relations between Germany and that country, and bring about a more friendly *rapprochement*. Not only is the prohibition against the importation of American hogs, pork, and sausages removed, but the consular notes afford confirmation of the view that the agricultural products of the United States are to be subject only to the same tariff duties as provided for in the treaties with Austria, Italy, and other States. In other words, the United States has been placed on the most favored nation plane in respect of her agricultural products. In return the President of the United States declares that, under the discretion conferred on him, he renounces all those repressive measures against German commerce which the McKinley Bill calls for. The reduction of the revenue on American wheat, will be compensated by placing Germany on the most favored nation plane, in respect of her sugar.

It appears hardly probable that a politico-commercial treaty embodying all these terms has been definitely brought to a close. It may not perhaps be true, as is stated, that Spain,

Portugal, and the States of the Balkan Peninsula have already taken the first steps tending to their reception into the commercial union, or at least to enter into commercial treaties with Germany. These unconfirmed reports may not yet rest on facts, but they show what anticipations are entertained, and they indicate clearly the new trend of public opinion on politico-trade problems.

The change is no less clearly indicated in the judgments pronounced on the treaties in England and France. No important expressions of opinion have been received from Russia, and indeed, in the immediate abnormal condition of that country, and the present exclusive policy of the Czar's government, such opinions would hardly carry great weight with them. On the other hand, the most prominent English papers express the view that these treaties indicate a considerable advance in the direction of a sounder commercial policy, and are calculated to cement the Middle-European Alliance. Tallying with this view, we have the declarations of the more far-seeing of the French Press, that a further development of France's protective system will inevitably result in her fatal isolation.

From all sides, then, it appears that these treaties characterize the inauguration of a new era. If the reactionary commercial policy of Germany tempted united Europe to participate with her, the new unions pave the way to a return to a wiser and broader régime; these unions awaken the enemies of commercial freedom everywhere to a consciousness of their position, and they will positively constrain the French people to exert themselves more than ever in opposition to the selfish cupidity of their own protectionists. This general change of sentiment, this general rise of new and sounder views, cannot but react favorably on the future of the new commercial treaties.

The significance of the change has not escaped the notice of the supporters of the previous commercial policy, but there is scarcely a word of serious hostility to the treaties in the Press. The German people are, in fact, tired of supporting the Bismarckian policy, and have no energy for a return to it.

There is evidence enough in the repeal of the Socialist laws and in the second ballot, which are both indications of popular sentiment, and it is further shown in the commercial treaties, that the Bismarckian policy which appeared so firmly rooted in the German people, was practically already eradicated, even before it had wrought any evil.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### ETHICAL ASPECTS OF THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

BROTHER AZARIAS.

*International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia, January, 1.*

PERHAPS, never in the history of the Church did Papal utterance receive more profound consideration than did this magnificent Encyclical [on the Labor question].

Speaking with all the authority of the Church, the Holy Father bears to the workingman, the poor, and the indigent a message of hope and comfort and prudent counsel as regards their temporal welfare. He holds that while the mission of the Church is primarily that of saving souls, her solicitude none the less extends with sincere concern to the well-being of the body.

In pointing out the way by which men may seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, the Church is also leading towards the further promise that all things else shall be added thereto. Certainly, the experience of all time is that virtuous living is the only road to real personal happiness, and not infrequently the safest road to material prosperity. And the prosperity so attained is the most abiding. The wealth that is accumulated rapidly by forcing the weaker competitor to ruin and starvation, the wealth that is made at the expense of the

widow and the orphan, the wealth that is coined out of the sweat and the blood the pains and the aches and the groans of the ill-paid and ill-fed workman, or, mayhap, of the poor girl, whose starving life is ground into it,—that wealth can bring with it neither happiness nor the prosperity that is a blessing to the land. Such injustice carries with it its own curse.

The vital problem of the day is twofold: the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the workingman, and the proper adjustment of labor and capital.

"All agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. . . . By degrees it has come to pass that workingmen have been given over, isolated and defenseless, to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. The evil has been increased by rapacious usury. . . . And to this must be added the custom of working by contract, and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few individuals, so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself." (Encycl., § 3.)

We may diminish the evil by a sympathizing activity exercised in a spirit of Christ-like charity towards the suffering; to attempt to eradicate it were Utopian. The Holy Father indulges in no such dream. He takes a practical view of things. He finds in the antagonism between labor and capital the source of many evils. The remedy he conceives to lie in the proper adjustment of labor and capital. But there enter into the adjustments of labor and capital many elements arising from the relative responsibilities assumed by the employer and the employed upon entering into a contract.

The Holy Father is outspoken with the workingman, and cautions him against the delusive arguments of demagogues—"crafty agitators" who "constantly make use of these disputes to pervert men's judgments, and to stir up the people to sedition." (Encycl., § 2.) He impresses upon the workingman a sense of obligation and responsibility towards the employer. The laborer may have grievances, but he does not better his position by leaving his work in an unfinished state, or by damaging or destroying property. Two wrongs cannot make a right. This reformation of the workingman does not and cannot come from without; it must come from within himself. It is this kind of reformation that the Holy Father seeks to bring about in the present Encyclical. Therefore it is that he appeals so strongly to the workman's sense of duty.

But the Pope no less forcibly recognizes his rights.

1. He has the right to live; therefore he is entitled to food and shelter.  
2. He has the right to remuneration for his labor.  
3. He has the right to hold property. But the Holy Father condemns all proposals for communism in land or any other form of property as "emphatically unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor, bring the State into a sphere not its own, and cause complete confusion." (Encycl., § 4.) The mission of the Church has ever been to infuse into existing social institutions the principles of justice and charity, and to reform those institutions so far as they would be reformed, but not to overthrow them by any sudden revolution.

4. He has the right to live in the state of celibacy or to marry. The Holy Father puts the axe to the root of that Malthusian tree of political doctrine which has misled so many writers on political economy. To stunt or cut off the growth of population is a crime against the natural law. It traverses God's design in creating the human race. Any theory of life that would limit the number of children in a family would be in its very nature unjust and immoral. Doctrinaires are at sea in determining the number of people that a country can support. A slender population living in waste, unthrift, lack of forethought, will thrive less prosperously than many times the same population upon the same territory, living in self-restraint,

decency, economy, and prudent calculation of the future. Malthusianism, in its accepted sense, is false in its premises, immoral in its application, and misleading in its conclusions.

5. The workingman possesses the right to support his family becomingly and decently. Mere existence, however much it may suit the brute creation, does not fulfill the whole meaning of man's presence on earth. He and his are here for a higher purpose, and that purpose can, at least in a civilized community, be efficiently attained only by a becoming living. Therefore, any system, be it social or be it of the State, that would hinder, or render impossible, the exercise of this right on the part of the head of the family to provide a becoming and decent living for those dependent on him, according to custom and locality, would in itself be radically wrong, and would require reform.

6. The workman has the right to guard and preserve his soul intact, and cultivate in it the virtues of his station, and look after its spiritual wants even as he looks after his bodily wants.

7. The workingman has the right to combine. It is a right that he holds in fee-simple. The State, in interfering with this right, when the object of combining is good, just, and in no wise a danger to the public weal, is transgressing its natural bounds.

"Particular societies, although they exist within the State, and are each a part of the State, nevertheless cannot be prohibited by the State absolutely as such. For to enter into 'society' of this kind is the natural right of man, and the State must protect natural rights, not destroy them; and if it forbids its citizens to form associations, it contradicts the very principle of its own existence; for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle—viz., the natural propensity of man to live in society." *Encycl.*, § 55.)

(Concluded next week.)

#### SHOULD MARRIAGES BE INDISSOLUBLE?

THOMAS STOUGHTON POTWIN.

*New Englander and Yale Review, New Haven, January.*

IN discussing this question, it is customary to assume that Jesus Christ, in what he said regarding it, designed to cover the whole question of divorce for the Christian ages. But whether He did so or not, we regard as a most important preliminary question.

There frequently appears an utter forgetfulness or ignoring of the circumstances of the times in which Christ spoke, and of the immediate occasion which led to His words: in fact, of inquiring how He must have been understood by those who listened to Him. But to gain this point of view is the first step toward gaining a correct understanding of our Lord.

Among the Jews, as among the Greeks and Romans of that day, divorce was entirely a personal matter. Subsequently to what Mommsen calls the "Emancipation of Woman in the Roman Empire" this ancient custom of arbitrary divorce began to be called in question. In no part of the empire, perhaps, was this discussion more ripe than among the Jews, as it existed between the schools of Shammai and Hillel. Whitby among commentators, and Edersheim in his "Life and Times of Jesus, the Messiah," see Christ's words in their true historical setting. Whitby also speaks of Moses's law of divorce as a permission from the same authority as originated marriage, and says that God may now also authorize putting away the wife "for cruelty and other mischief."

But the two schools were at one regarding the absolute personal right of divorce; they only differed as to the occasions of putting this right in execution.

With these circumstances in mind the passages in the Gospels, touching the subject, are easily understood.

First in Matt. v.: 31 and 32, we find Christ annulling the Mosaic permission of divorce except in the one case of fornication. Christ speaks here only from the point of view of the woman. He says nothing of the moral status of the man. It

is as though the guilt of the husband were self-evident and beneath contempt. But he had already covered the ground of the husband's guilt in the 27th and 28th verses preceding: "But I say unto you that whosoever looketh after a woman to lust after her, has committed adultery with her already in his heart." An innocent wife was always put away with the desire for another woman. Christ thus covers the whole subject and sweeps away the Jewish custom of the divorce of innocent wives, and divorces from lustful or selfish desires.

When we come to Matt. xix.: 3-12, we have Christ answering a specific question which springs out of the current discussions to which I have referred. The Pharisees put to Christ a test question: "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" In reply Christ again takes occasion to withdraw the liberty of personal divorce which Moses had granted, except for the one cause of fornication.

Mark (x.: 2-9) and Luke (xvi.: 18) make Christ cut up the power of personal divorce, root and branch, without regard even to the guilt of the wife.

This apparent discrepancy between Matthew and the other two evangelists has been a real perplexity to interpreters. If it was Christ's design to set forth the whole matter of divorce as a rule for Christian ages, there seems to be no satisfactory explanation. But if it was Christ's design simply to answer the particular question of the Pharisees, whether a man might put away his wife for any cause, the specification which we find in Matthew becomes an incidental matter. There can be no doubt that Christ intended to abolish personal divorce even in cases of marital unfaithfulness, as we now can see He has done in the Christian world.

This position is confirmed by what we consider the correct rendering of Matt. xix.: 6, viz: "What therefore God joined together, let not a man, *i. e.* the husband, put asunder." A proposition which interpreters have enlarged into: "What God hath joined together let no human power put asunder."

Jerome, as quoted by Wordsworth, shows a correct understanding of the passage when he says: "A man puts asunder what God hath joined together when he puts away a wife to marry another."

The rendering I have given is required by the absence of the article before *ἄνθρωπος*. A noun used generically requires the article. The evangelists always conformed to the custom where the race is meant.

If, then, these passages in the gospels relate only to the question of the Pharisees and the current discussions of the day regarding personal divorce, they have no bearing on the broader question of divorce by constituted authority.

The Scriptures do not lay down any law by which man and wife are to be united. It must be done by some earthly power representing God. It is a matter left entirely to human judgment and wisdom. And marriage being left to human wisdom, the right of divorce would be impliedly so left also. The Old Testament sanctioned divorce "according to the law," as we find in Exodus xxi.: 4, and in Ezra, which is a very different matter from arbitrary divorce; and as Christ uttered no protest against the procedure of Ezra, but only against the personal divorce sanctioned, we have further evidence that Christ referred only to the personal separations which were effected under the lustful desire of new marriages.

Now the Bible says that the powers that be, are ordained of God. If, then, God joins together in marriage by the powers that be, is not the sundering of the tie by the same "powers" the act of God also?

It may be claimed that the dissolution of marriage must be exempted from the authority of the State for the reason that marriage is not reversible; that it results in the birth of new human beings, who cannot be remanded to non-existence, and for whose care the continued union of the parents is required. It is true, that here we strike upon the real sacredness of marriage. But it is a matter for the wisdom of observation and

experience, whether the children of unfortunate marriages are best trained under a union of bitterness and compulsion, or by the severed parents, where it can be done in peace and gentleness. Indeed, no valid objection can be made on the ground of the children to having the question submitted to the advice and arbitration of those who represent the wisdom of the people and the authority of God.

Paul lays down the law making marriage indissoluble except for fornication, and this law must be considered as binding on the Christian conscience. But when we consider what laws should be enacted in regard to those desiring divorce, we must remember that mankind very largely refuse or fail to submit their conduct to the law of the Christian conscience. It is for such chiefly that laws are made, and the laws must be adapted to their needs. They can see no reason for not being allowed a release from what is violent and wrong, and permission to form a normal and happy alliance if opportunity offers. The deliverance and the new opportunity which they crave seems to them much more like the work of a merciful God, who ever keeps open a door for repentance and amendment, than the holding them in bonds which have become odious.

Legislation does not make marriage, it only confirms it, and prescribes certain forms for its acknowledgment. What it does it can undo. It does not thereby touch the moral obligations of the married. It simply withdraws the sanctions which it had bestowed on the erroneous supposition that a proper union was being made.

#### THE CREED OF THE OLD SOUTH.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE.

*Atlantic Monthly, Boston, January.*

THE war began, the war went on—this politicians' conspiracy, this slaveholders' rebellion, as it was variously called by those who sought its source, now in the disappointed ambition of the Southern leaders, now in the desperate determination of a slaveholding oligarchy to perpetuate their power, and to secure forever their proprietorship in their "human chattels." On this theory the Southern people were but puppets in the hands of political wirepullers, or blind followers of hectoring "patricians." To those who know the Southern people nothing can be more absurd; to those who know the personal independence, the deep interest they have always taken in politics, the keen interest with which they have ever followed the questions of the day. There was no such system of rotten boroughs, no such domination of a landed aristocracy throughout the South as has been imagined, and venality, the disgrace of current politics, was practically unknown. The men who represented the Southern people in Washington came from the people, and not from a ring. Northern writers who have ascribed the firm control in Congress of the National Government, held so long by the South, to the superior character, ability, and experience of its representatives do not seem to be aware that the choice of such representatives and their prolonged tenure show that in politics, at least, the education of the Southerner had not been neglected. The rank and file then were not swayed simply by blind passion or duped by the representations of political gamblers. Nor did the lump need the leavening of the large percentage of men of the upper classes who served as privates, some of them from the beginning to the end of the war. The rank and file were, to begin with, in full accord with the great principles of the war, and were sustained by the abiding conviction of the justice of the cause; and it is worthy of note that few of the poorest and most ignorant could be induced to forswear the cause, and purchase release from the sufferings of imprisonment by the simple process of taking the oath.

There is such a thing as fighting for a principle, an idea; but principle and idea must be incarnate, and the principle of States' rights was incarnate in the life of the Southern people.

Of the thirteen original States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were openly and officially upon the side of the South. Maryland as a State was bound hand and foot, but we counted her as ours. Each of these States had a history, an individuality.

Regarding this individuality, nothing more is claimed for Virginia and South Carolina than would be conceded to Massachusetts or Connecticut. The brandished sword would have shown what manner of *placida quies* would have ensued, if demands had been made on Massachusetts at all commensurate with the Federal demands on Virginia. These older Southern States were proud of their history. Take away this local patriotism and you take out all the color that is left in American life.

The example of State pride set by the older States was not lost on the younger Southern States, and the Alabamian and the Mississippian lived in the same faith as did the stock from which they sprang; and the community of views and interests soon made a larger unit, and paved the way for a true nationality, and with it a great conflict. There were family and social ties that served to connect the people of the South from Virginia to Texas. Many Southerners were educated in the colleges of the North, and as a result there may have been a certain broadening of views, but there was no weakening of home ties. West Point made fewer converts to this side and to that than did the Northern wives of Southern husbands, the Southern wives of Northern husbands. All that I vouch for is the feeling; the simple fact that, right or wrong, we were fully persuaded in our minds, that there was no lurking suspicion of any moral weakness in our cause. Nothing could be holier than the cause, nothing more imperative than the duty of upholding it. There were those in the South who, when they saw the issue of the war, gave up their faith in God, but not their faith in the cause.

There exists a mental or moral color-blindness, with which it is not worth while to argue. Read in the October *Atlantic* the sketch of General Thomas, whom many Southern military men consider the ablest of all the Federal generals. He was a Virginian. Says the writer of that article:

His severance from family and State was a keen trial, but his duty was clear from the beginning. To his vision there was but one country—the United States of America. . . . He could serve under no flag except that which he had pledged his honor to uphold.

Passing over the quiet assumption that the North was the United States, which sufficiently characterizes the view of the writer, let us turn to the contrast. A greater than Thomas decided the same question at the same time. To Lee's vision there was but one course open to a Virginian, and the pledge that he had given when Virginia was one of the United States of America had ceased to bind him, when Virginia withdrew from the compact. His duty was clear from the hour when to remain in the army was to draw his sword against a people to whom he was "indissolubly bound."

So far as I have reproduced the perspective of the past for myself, it has been a revival of sorrows such as this generation cannot understand; it has recalled the hours when it gave me a passion for death, a shame of life, to read our bulletins. And how could I hope to reproduce that perspective for others who belong to another generation and another region, when so many men who lived the same life and fought on the same side, have themselves lost the point of view not only of the beginning of the war, but also of the end of the war, not only of the inexpressible exaltation, but of the unutterable degradation? They have forgotten what a strange world the survivors of the conflict had to face. The generous policy which would have restored the State and made a new union possible, which would have disentwined much of the passionate clinging to the past, was crossed by the death of the only man who could have carried it through, if even he could have done it; and years of trouble had to pass before the current of national life ran freely through the Southern States.

That the cause we fought for and our brothers died for, was the cause of civil liberty and not the cause of human slavery, is a thesis which we feel ourselves bound to maintain whenever our motives are challenged or misunderstood, if only for our children's sake.

## SOME PROPOSITIONS OF NATIONALISM

EDWARD ARDEN.

*Chautauquan, Meadville, January.*

REAL Nationalism and its propositions are more generally misunderstood than anything else. An English business man once remarked: "Where combination is possible, competition is impossible," and it is in line with this assertion that the Nationalists have constructed a code of theories for industrial and social reform. Nationalism contemplates one perfect public organization for the administration of government and industry, wherein the individual is a mere nothing except as he may form a part of the whole, and to whose interests will accrue the benefit of concentrated action, the result being that whatever contributes to the general good is also of benefit to the individual. Individual interests will be fostered and promoted in the same degree that the interests of all are fostered and promoted.

The difference, therefore, between Nationalism and Socialism is that Socialism is sought by the universal upheaval of existing conditions; Nationalism is sought by means which are entirely rational and peaceful. It is believed that, the reform once begun, the assumption of industries by the State will gradually ensue until the combined industries of the country will be under national control.

These industrial changes for which the country appears to be quite ready, Mr. Bellamy indicates as follows:

The nationalization of the railroads, whether by constituting the United States perpetual receiver and manager of all lines, paying reasonable dividends to security-holders, or by some other practicable method not involving hardships to individuals, pending the complete establishment of Nationalism.

The nationalization of the telegraph and telephone services, and their addition to the post-office. The assumption of the express business of the country by the post-office.

The nationalization of the coal-mining business of the country to the end that the mines may be continually worked, coal furnished consumers at cost, and the miners humanely dealt with. All mines hereafter discovered or opened to be regarded as public property, subject to just compensation for land.

The municipal undertaking of lighting, heating, running of street-cars, and such other municipal services as are now discharged by corporations. As fast as industries are nationalized or municipalized, the condition of workers employed upon them should be put upon a humane basis; the hours of labor being made reasonable, the compensation adequate, the conditions safe and healthful, while support in sickness and pensions for disabled and superannuated workers are guaranteed.

The ultimate end is the extension of public functions in such a degree that the industries of the country shall be controlled and operated by the nation itself. France, in 1881, assumed control of the tobacco business and has since operated it with considerable profit. The match business, a small part of the railroads, and the manufacture of tapestry are also under State control. The telephone business was taken under Government control in the fall of 1889. The price paid for the business, as represented in the working capital, was 8,000,000 francs. From all her monopolies, France receives a net revenue of \$80,000,000 per annum. The Russian Government has an immense monopoly in the manufacture of sheet iron, the revenues of which defray a large part of the Government expenses. In Great Britain, the Government manages the postal service, express, and telegraph business. The post-office does the express business, carrying parcels at an average of eleven cents each, and making thereon an annual profit of \$2,000,000. The manufacture of Dresden china is a State monopoly in Saxony, from which comes a yearly revenue of \$80,000,000. The railroads of Europe, since 1870, have been fast passing into Government hands. Belgium owns about three-

fourths of her total mileage, and in Prussia, out of a total of 15,000 miles, only a very small percentage remains in private hands.

In the United States only the post-office and public schools have thus far been taken in charge by the Government. In the municipal control of certain monopolies, particularly gas and electric lighting, the United States is wonderfully behind European countries, especially Germany, where nearly three-fourths of the gas plants are owned by municipalities.

In this country the average annual charge for water for dwellings, under municipal ownership is \$11.53. In cities where private capital furnishes the water, the average charge is \$17.70. By comparing the rates charged by municipalities and private corporations for gas and electric lighting, it is found that under public management the cost to the consumer is from 20 to 60 per cent. lower than for the same service under private management.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the management of some industries by the State is entirely beneficial to the individual. Nationalism now advocates public control of only those branches of business which are monopolistic in their natures, believing that it will be but a step to the nationalization of other industries. The railroad, telegraph, and express services are created by the necessities of the people. They are to the nation what gas and water-works are to the municipality. At present the charges, while purporting to be regulated so as to give a fair return for capital invested, are really made as high as the public will bear without protest. They should be controlled by the Government for the benefit of the people.

## THE JEWS IN NEW YORK.

RICHARD WHEATLEY.

*Century Magazine, New York, January.*

THE Jewish population of New York is estimated by the best authorities at from 225,000 to 250,000. In the Jewish quarter of the city the population averages 330,000 to the square mile. The English hive cannot exhibit a single cell like the seven-story house in New York, which lodges, or did lodge 36 families including 58 babies.

Nearly all countries, civilized and semi-civilized, have contributed to this startling exhibit, Brazil, Holland, Portugal, Spain, England, Germany, Poland, Roumania, and latterly Russia and other Slavic lands. The immigration from Russia is of hordes barbarous in speech, alien in habits, and in many cases broken by tyrannical and foul treatment.

In 1893, the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund, were empowered to disburse \$10,000 a month in the establishment of schools, purchase of tools, transportation of persons, and relief of pressing need. The entire fund is now under the control of trustees, who may not only expend the interest, but also part of the principal if need be. There is, however, but little probability of great impairment. A surprisingly small sum is sufficient to give each borrower a start. Within a few weeks, or years, at the most, all loans are repaid by the more thrifty.

Many of the Slavonic Jews enter into the old-clothes traffic, and fill the classic Baxter street with quaint and busy shops. All through the eastern Jewry of New York, foreigners under uncouth skull-caps with flowing beards, and clad in long-skirted castans jostle feminine compatriots who, at sixteen are houris, and, at thirty, hags—charming brides at the former age, careworn matrons at the latter. In the noisome tenements that they crowd to overflowing every inmate is a tireless worker. Thrift is the prevailing characteristic, and too often hardens into avarice and greed.

Such people will not always reside in tenements. Accumulations are invested in real estate. The tenant becomes a proprietor. Change of residence to better sections of the city, and even to costly mansions on Fifth Avenue and Riverside Park, is the sequence of forethought, acquisitiveness, and shrewd investment on the part of many Semitic citizens and

their descendants. None respond more willingly to the elevating forces of modern civilization.

The conditions of life in New York Jewry are foul and pestilential, and would be worse but for the Friday afternoon cleaning up for the Sabbath, the thorough cleansing in the spring for the Passover, and the hardly less thorough renovations for the summer and autumn festivals. As it is, the seeds of disease too often enter their sickening bodies, and may pass thence to the buyers of ready-made clothes. The mysterious invasion of the homes of the wealthy by deadly disease often originates in East-side tenements where Irish, Italians, and Hebrews perspire in the worse than Egyptian bondage of grinding taskmasters. Mr. Jacob A. Riis writes: "I have found in three rooms, father, mother, twelve children, and six boarders. They sleep on the half-made clothing for beds."

Competition among the workers is combative and pernicious to all parties. Excellent trade-schools do something to mitigate causative incitements thereto. Trades-unionism also interferes, but with such lack of judgment as often to aggravate the misery. Nowhere is litigation more irritable or comic than in the Jewish quarter. To the police its quarrels are a constant grievance.

As a people, the Hebrews succeed in all the walks of the world's business—in the fine arts, in journalism, and the learned professions. In mercantile pursuits their eminence is attested by the names that cover civic signboards. Dry and fancy goods absorb the energies of 514 firms, the aggregate rating of whose capital is \$58,000,000. In no city have the Jews been more successful than in New York. Of the 400 buildings on Broadway, from Canal Street to Union Square, the occupants of almost all are Hebrews, over a thousand wholesale firms, out of a total of twelve hundred, being of that race. Nowhere else have they been more successful on the whole as bankers and financiers. Holdings of real estate by the Jews in New York are estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and five-eighths of the transfers are said to be for their account; and, judging by police reports, there has been less of the deceitfulness, chicanery, and fraud, that are popularly, and often unjustly held to be distinctive of the poorer Jews, in the acquisition of this amazing wealth and influence, than among an equal number of nominal Christians of similar class.

The number of orthodox Jews in New York is estimated at from 175,000 to 200,000 and of liberal Jews, from 40,000 to 50,000. Traditional Judaism as exemplified in the first-class is exactly what it was in the days of Christ and his apostles. Some of the reformers repudiate circumcision, intermarry with Gentiles, set aside the difficulties in regard to proselytes to Judaism, institute Sunday services, keep none of the food laws, reject much of the Bible, more of Judaism, all of Christianity, save its spirit and ethics, and occupy the position of polished rationalism. They revere the Old Testament as the divine source of law and doctrine, but decline to acknowledge the supremacy, if not the authority of the Talmud.

Radical reformers, like Felix Adler, Lasalle, and Bebel are by some denied the right to the title of Jew or Christian, and are consigned to a mystical limbo whence they may or may not eventually emerge into everlasting light, love, and liberty. For anarchists a warmer future is probably in waiting.

The organization, laws, doctrines, and customs of the Jewish congregations are as diversified as those of the Congregationalists. Visionaries, enthusiasts, fanatics even, relicts of the bad time in which diabolism rioted, and in which cabala and mysticism won many and close disciples, are common among the Jews as among the Christians. Both are Adamic.

The face of the Jew is toward the future, but whether that future will bring repatriation is a matter of indifference to the reformer. "New York is my Jerusalem," he says, "I don't want to go to Canaan, and would not if I could. My Jerusalem is wherever I am doing well."

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

### SOME OF THE NEXT STEPS FORWARD IN EDUCATION.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

*School and College, Boston. January.*

IT must not be inferred from the title of this article that the author supposes the educational movement which he is to discuss, to be all in the future. Many steps have already been taken in this direction, but the writer's conception of the nature and ends of education will be new to some by the omission of certain elements, to others in introducing elements, to others in relative emphasis of the elements recognized by all.

Speaking succinctly, the constituents of a sound education are first, character; second, culture; third, critical power, including accuracy and sympathy with all the various ages, nationalities and moods of men; and fourth, power to work hard under rule and under pressure.

We see here that knowledge is left out of the account. It is quite incidental and relatively insignificant. Yet this is what most people have been wont to regard as the sum and substance of education. We see, too, that the question, what studies are to be pursued, is not mentioned. It would be pleasant to go into the subject, but if we were to do so, we should neither enter the lists for the classics on the one hand, nor for the sciences of nature on the other, but should urge rather the propriety of giving a much larger place in the curriculum to the political sciences, than has hitherto been given. But the structure and material of the curriculum is not to-day the most pressing educational question.

The definition gives character the first place in education. All reflecting persons are coming to feel that unless schooling makes pupils morally better, purer within, and sweeter, kinder, stronger in outward conduct, it is unworthy the name.

Culture comes next, and by this is meant the power to apprehend and relish the beautiful in conduct, in art, and literature, and in nature. Education must enrich life, not enlighten it merely. Culture stands in importance close to character, and it is far more to be sought than mere mental ability.

Third comes critical power, and mainly in the two great elements of accuracy and sympathy. That one's mind is full signifies nothing unless the contents are definite and analyzed. A little knowledge, well grouped and ordered, comes much nearer the ideal education than infinite kinds lying unsorted in the mind like so much raw ore.

Accuracy must be accompanied by sympathy, the power to draw near to men of all the different ages, civilizations, and temperaments, knowledge of the race, of the world, and of God. Here is where the importance of historical study comes in. "There is one mind," says Emerson, "common to all individual men. Every man is an inlet to the same, and to all of the same. He that is once admitted to the right of reason, is made a freeman of the whole estate. What Plato has thought he may think, what a saint has felt he may feel, what at any time has befallen any man he can understand. Who hath access to this universal mind is a party to all that is or can be done, for this is the only and sovereign agent."

An important element of sympathy is freedom from prejudice; the power not to dismiss unstudied or condemned a view which at first sight strikes you as strange, or even false. This power is one of the very best tests of a truly educated man. If you cannot, to a good extent, feel with your opponent, you cannot duly weigh his argument; and, without this, your disputing with him will but saw the air.

With all these qualities, must go self-mastery for each important purpose of life—the power to put and hold one's self to work, and to turn off large relays of intellectual or other work in a short time.

Another reform introduced, but only begun to be carried

out, is the establishment of right relations between teacher and pupil. They need to come nearer to one another. We need, more than we have yet done, to get upon a level of friendship with our pupils, not standing off from them, not looking down upon them. Kindness to pupils is never exercised in vain. Strive by unselfishness and perfect uprightness to make your pupils regard you as the finest man on earth.

Quite as important as this ethical approach is to breed in the student the living conviction that he is essentially your peer intellectually; that he, too, was made to be a thinker, and that it is his high calling in his turn also to teach his fellows something. Your slow boy, shy, a bad speller, mayhap he, too, is a product of the Divine Spirit, with some originality, at any rate, possibly cut out for a Laplace or an Edison. Make him feel that, and you have done a great deal towards educating him.

We are coming to see the terrible and needless loss sustained by neglecting studies like botany, mineralogy, physiology, and the elements of physics till the pupil has passed the age of observational power. The best schools now treat these so early as ten or twelve. In this way only can pupils enter college properly prepared to learn something. Not only the times but the methods of teaching these branches are changing for the better. The pupil is taught to investigate and acquire knowledge at first hand. This splendid reform must be carried through.

It is hardly less important to begin the study of foreign languages at ten or twelve, than to begin learning observational science then. With good teaching, boys and girls will acquire a foreign tongue more rapidly at that age than ever after.

As regards those who enter college with no aptitude for the classics, they should be put through a very thorough classical course in English. They might get through this course in their freshman year, yet not a few would have a clearer grasp of classical life, history, and ways than our very best students can now boast on graduation. At the same time, provision should be made so that those who wished might spend their whole four years mainly on the classics.

Let us not fear progress. Nowhere more appropriate than in respect to educational work, are Lowell's lines:

"New occasions teach new duties,  
Time makes ancient good uncouth."

#### THE ART OF TO-MORROW.

GEORG NORDENSVAN.

*Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst, och Industri, Stockholm, Sjunde Häftet.*

**T**O be sure, we know nothing about the art of the future, but we do know its tendencies of to-day and may reasonably speak of their bearings upon the art of to-morrow.

Realism—that much misused word—is the expression of the character of art and literature in our day. Longing for truth was a natural reaction against classicism and romanticism, but became the art of the studio, rather than of nature and actuality. The reaction meant a vigorous study of nature, close observation, and technique. It was "the painting of free nature." The leaders demanded that a painting should be painted with its motives and *sujets* in view, not from memory or in any other way. If a person was to be painted upon a landscape, that person was to be painted in the color of that landscape and not in the color of the studio.

It was, of course, the French who led the way. Here, as in so many other directions, the words of Jules Lemaitre are true: *Nous faisons, depuis un siècle, des expériences pour les autres.*

Development of technique was never before known as it is in our day. The opponents have decried it, but in spite of all clamor, it has gone on. Whatever mistakes have been made in the direction of mere handicraft and mechanical execution, whatever can be said against *l'art vulgaire et l'art facile*, the

main object of technical realism has been attained, and art has not been degraded by realism.

Realism and the development of technique is nothing but a transition stage. It is very curious that so much restlessness has been shown in developing an opposite to all photographic technicality and that by means of the very power of technique, acquired only so recently.

"Photographic painting" copies the real in all its details and pays excessive attention to minutiae. Its opposite is that technique, which first of all looks for *total effect*, which directs the attention to the main subject of the art-product, and leaves out all immaterial details—the technique of *impressionism*. Impressionism is the transition to the lyrical, color, fantastic, and emotional painting. It is the newest new in the art of color-painting.

The aim of the impressionists was to reproduce as vigorously as possible the first and fresh impression made by the real—*impression vierge*. All details were subordinated to the central in the painting. Manet said, that it was immaterial that all tones were false, if, together, they produced a true effect. The impressionists aimed particularly to reproduce the influence of light upon the objects of nature. They sought to attain their object by a new method. They did not mix their colors on the pallet, but they laid them, pure and unmixed, on the canvas in daubs or streaks. They sought intensity, airiness, and "vibrating life" in the tone. The painters could not express that by the old means, but did it by color contrasts and color play, which looked upon from a distance from the painting would produce *one* impression. The most original and consistent advocate of the system was Georges Seurat. It was he who first produced "a complete and systematic paradigm of the new art of painting." In the beginning, these artists were regarded as a lot of charlatans. Henry Houssay, for instance, speaks of naturalism and impressionism as "*deux termes du charlatanisme*."

Impressionism has not been accepted in totality, but the majority of painters have adopted the ideas and much of its methods. The principle of impressionism is to-day ruling all the modern and younger painters. The progressive painters are "luminists," painters of light, and to-morrow's art lies in that direction.

Impressionism has had its day—about 1880. Those artists who have descended deeper than Seurat and others into the mystery of light and color, speak the language of *personality*. They are Claude Manet, Pizarro, Renoir, Cezanne, Degas, Forain, Raffaelli, Besnard, Cazin, Whistler, and Carrière. Among them are many psychologists. Raffaelli's workmen, Degas's danseuses, and Forain's Parisian ladies are so strongly individualistic that they are typical for the classes of society to which they belong. Besnard, Whistler, and Carrière are seeking to discover a new ideal art, the nervous, the dreaming art, the lyrical, musical, fantastic art. To these artists the critics apply such terms as *la vision personnelle—l'émotion spéciale—un observateur cruel—coloristes enragés—lumière vibrante*.

Impressionism has made way for a new *personal* tone in art; a direction which gives full play to man's image-making powers; it has introduced the lyrical painting with its bold coloring. All this will be developed in the future.

*Subjectivity* is the underlying tendency of modern art and that of the future. It demands of the artist a personal, intense, and deep-going study of the real: *Analyse délicate, étude passionnée et personnel*. It demands of the artist that he shall discover a new individual content, and find a new and original expression for that which he, and he alone, has seen, known, felt, or dreamt. It wills that he shall represent *les sensations vivantes*, that which lives and breathes in a certain moment. It is not beauty of form which is demanded, but personal life. That which is cold and correct, but soulless, is abominated; so is that which is borrowed from others or seen through the everyday eye, or made by commonplace hands. The young

French school has written upon its banner Edward Rod's exclamation: *Sortir de la banalité*.

Berlin has, in the last two years, had exhibitions which from first to last were characterized by *banalité*. Germany is far behind in forward art. Its younger artists and *litterateurs* have only lately come to what they call *Sachen naturalismus*. The French and the Scandinavians and Danes are far ahead of them.

It must not be supposed that the Parisians have dropped the demand for correctness of form. They still demand correct drawing, but they are tired of mere technical skill devoid of idea. Their enthusiasm for impressionism is combined with a determined call for exactness.

Most people agree that our day has grown tired of realism. We want, however, no bloodless romanticism as substitute, nor any abstract idealism without root in real life. A new one-sidedness will be no better than an old one. *We want a true and personal art, and such a one is coming.*

#### MOLTKE'S LETTERS.

N. NEERGAARD.

*Tilskueren, Copenhagen, December.*

GERMAN hero-worship is rather nauseating. Max Beyer's visit to Bismarck is a specimen of its worst form; but also as regards Moltke have the Germans shown it in a remarkable degree. Col. v. Leszczynski, the editor of his letters, is its representative. In Moltke's familiar and plain letters, he reads the greatest wisdom the world has yet heard. He writes that every reader of the letters ought to feel the greatest reverence when they enter "the mental workshop of this great man," and see how his soul "rises to the most glorious heights of humanity." Even his first letter to his mother is illuminated by that "fire of genius" which even then "burned with the same energy" as when he, half a century later, brought France down in the dust. What is the real content of that letter? It tells how the twenty and three years old lieutenant drills and amuses himself, how he eats pot-cheese and cherries in the company of his fellow comrades! In other places in the Colonel's Introduction to the letters, he folds his hands with reverence when Moltke speaks about such trivial and common-place matters, and exclaims: "See, he was a man, like we, with a warm heart, beating with joy and sorrow, like ours, and full of hopes and fears, likes and dislikes." All this is so ridiculous because the great general was a very plain and simple personality. As lieutenant and young captain he does not entertain his relatives with ideas of his own greatness drawn from his own "mental workshop," nay, he writes how hard it is to make both ends meet by a small salary, how he runs into debt, and how he writes small papers for the magazines, to pay his debts and save up a little to buy a horse. Interwoven with these notes are filial devotions for his mother, brotherly tenderness for his sisters, and small sketches from nature. These latter bear witness to an open eye for nature's beauty. All this may be very charming and testify to the man's good nature, but one must put on a pair of very far-seeing spectacles to find in it promises of future greatness. About the political events of his day, he writes no wiser than any other Prussian officer might have done. He shows neither sympathy for, nor aversion to, all that which takes place in France and Poland in 1830-31, but utters the common wish of all young officers: may the year bring war to me and peace to you, he writes to his mother on New Year's eve, 1830.

It is not till after his journey and stay in Turkey and Rome that he becomes the Moltke of history. The events of 1848-50 reveal him as a man of action and precision in expression. Very naturally he was much concerned in the Schleswig-Holstein insurrection. His family was closely related to Denmark. His father had been advanced to Lieutenant-General in Danish service and his three brothers were all Danish officials and con-

sidered Denmark their fatherland. He, himself, had received his military training in the Danish army. But his personal attitude was not one of friendship; rather the contrary. He speaks ironically about his former home and tries to belittle it in the estimation of his brothers. He is unwilling to give Denmark the credit for being in the right as regards the insurrection of 1848-50, and advocates the union of the duchies Schleswig and Holstein with Germany, yea even a union of Denmark with Germany, its arch fiend. When the battle of Fredericia was fought, he praises the Danish strategy and tactics, and thinks it a great deed of arms for 20,000 men to drive 14,000 out of their intrenchments.

The year 1864 was the critical one in Moltke's life. It brought the Prussian army to the test, and thereby him, who largely was its maker. The same year brought also Moltke again into a direct inimical relation to that country, which had given him his life and education. He approved entirely the conduct of the Great Powers, and not till after the signing of the peace preliminaries does he soften in his feelings. A few days before the fatal attack upon Dybbøl he expresses his admiration of the Danish endurance and courage, in holding a position so bravely against superior forces and arms, and under so trying conditions. The Danes cannot praise Moltke for his affected sympathy, when he writes: "The poor King! To think of a founder of a dynasty, who begins his reign by losing half of his kingdom. Is it not doubtful if such a kingdom can subsist any longer as an independent Power?" Is there no concealed contempt here? Does not this sympathy stand in strong conflict with his words just before the war, when he feared that the Danes, leaving all their war materials behind and burning them, might retreat to the islands, thus rendering it impossible for him to crush the opponent? Both as a soldier and as a politician, he desired the destruction of Denmark.

Moltke expresses himself with great bitterness against the Danish press. He calls it "abominable." "Were it really an expression of the Danish mind and will, one could have no respect for it." He feels very much hurt about the contempt the Danish press had for Prussian soldiers, who "could only be driven into battle with hard words and beatings."

Moltke's last letter is sad and full of anxiety for the future of his country. Did he begin to feel that justice will prevail and that revenge is coming for all the blood he has helped to shed for the aggrandizement of an earthly kingdom?

#### THE MIMIAMBICS OF HERONDAS.

*Grenzboten, Leipzig, December.*

MORE treasures out of Egypt! Elegant and truly popular poems, lost and forgotten over a thousand years, have again been brought to light; a poet with sharply defined original characteristics is, in Herondas, arisen from the dead. Grecian literature is again indebted to the British Museum for this addition to its treasures, and this contribution was obtained in the same place as Aristotle's Athenian Constitution, and may be regarded as of equal worth. For the decipherment and first publication of these poems we are indebted to F. G. Kenyon of the British Museum, whose famous *editio princeps* of Aristotle has already been noticed in our columns.

Until six months ago, all that was known of the works of Herondas was ten small fragments, and an appreciative judgment of the younger Pliny over the poet, whom, in a letter to M. Arrius Antoninus, he characterizes as a master of iambic verse. Through the fortunate discovery of seven poems of Herondas, over seven hundred verses in all, we are placed in a position to test Pliny's judgment—and confirm it.

Herondas's mimiambics present themselves as dramas in choliambic form. Mime is the title given to a little dramatic scene from everyday life, ordinarily presented in the market for the delight of the populace, and also by buffoons in the country-houses of the upper classes. The mimes were lively, and not infrequently obscene. The Doric Greeks appreciated them

highly, and in the Doric towns of Sicily, they developed into a special branch of art, and were introduced into literature by Sophronius of Syracuse. Herondas's mimiambics in their contents and style, are poetic reproductions of the prose dramas of Sophronius. The same subjects were sometimes chosen; and indeed in all his poems the materials are simple and the mimes characteristic and typical: An old go-between comes to a young lady, whose husband is on his travels, and strives to tempt her into just one little sin, but her arts are lost on the faithful wife. A pimp presents himself in court and complains with all the characteristic shamelessness and coarse humor of his profession, that a sailor broke into his house at night and took away one of his "soiled doves." A mother brings her truant boys to the schoolmaster for castigation, a procedure which is carried out with much howling and appeals for mercy on the part of the youngsters. A woman charges her favorite slave with making love to other women, and threatens to send him to the slave whipping-house, and have him branded, but is restrained partly by the petition of one of her maids, and partly by consideration that it was just the time of the Feast of the Dead. Like the prose mimes, too, some of his subjects are obscene.

What Herondas really contributed to the already existing typical material is, primarily, the form of the verses. He selected the choliambic, but gave it a freer form than the iambic writers Hippomachos, Ananios, and others, in respect that he employed the anapest not only in the first foot but in all the feet except the last. The language and tone is characteristic; the discourse is popular—in fact, tinged with a certain coarse naturalism, but is not without elegance and ability. Herondas may with propriety be put forward as a representative of simple and unaffected style. He surpasses Theocritus in this respect, as the latter surpasses him in imagination and poetic flight. Finally, Herondas embellished his scenes with such a profusion of individual traits and incidents as to awaken a very high measure of interest. We hear the poet's voice; his age presents itself to us, living, breathing.

It is very difficult to render the choliambics into modern English or German; and, as it is for the most part the versification only which Herondas contributed, a just appreciation of the new discovery will be confined mainly to Greek scholars.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

### SPECTRO-PHOTOGRAPHY.

HENRI DE PARVILLE.

*Le Correspondant, Paris, December 10.*

FOR some years past physical astronomy has made considerable progress. It has been within a short time enriched by a method of exploring the depths of space which is truly admirable. Spectro-photography provides a means of discovering stars which cannot be seen, and which doubtless never will be seen, of measuring their speed of movement, their mass and other things. It is an exploration of the invisible. The method is one which excites astonishment. No telescope can reach so far into space. Moreover, by a telescope the distance from the earth of stars very far away cannot be measured, and it is impossible to say at any given moment whether such stars are moving towards or away from the earth. By spectro-photography not only can their movements be determined, but there have been discovered stars the existence of which quite recently was not even suspected.

Everyone knows what is meant by the spectrum of light. The luminous rays which have passed through a glass prism are refracted and expand into a band or ribbon, which exhibits all the colors of the rainbow: violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, red. This colored ribbon is crossed transversely by numerous lines. In 1862, Messrs. Kirchhoff and Bunsen, profiting by the numerous researches of their predecessors, pointed out,

under the name of "spectral analysis," a method which has proved extraordinarily fecund in great results. It marks, in fact, a new era in the evolution of physical astronomy.

Kirchhoff and Bunsen demonstrated that, by the aid of the transverse lines of the spectrum, the chemical composition of the source of light could be shown. Certain lines must be produced by certain substances. By examining the spectrum, it became easy to tell what was the luminous body of which that spectrum appeared. The characteristic lines of each substance are written like a signature upon the spectrum. In this way we can know that the sun contains the same materials as the earth; we can learn that everywhere the stars are composed of substances known to us. The unity of the composition of the earth and stars has thus been determined, at least for the regions within our horizon of sight. Spectral analysis, however, has considerably enlarged our horizon.

Spectro-photography is the child of spectral analysis, but is founded on another discovery originally made by the physicist Doppler, of Salzburg, in 1842. In observing certain stars, it was observed that the transverse lines in the spectrum of these stars were not always straight, but were bent in the middle of the spectrum, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in the other. How can this difference in the lines be explained? When you are traveling on a railway, you often hear the sharp whistle of an engine which crosses the train in which you are. The whistle becomes more strident as the other train approaches and less so as you are separated from that train. It was shown by Mr. Fizeau that in this case, the waves of sound are crowded closer together when the two trains are approaching each other; a greater number of these waves strike the ear at the same moment, and the greater the number of vibrations perceived by the ear, the more piercing is the note. The same phenomena take place in waves of light. If the luminous focus is approaching us, the waves of light crowd together, and each of them is shortened; they increase in length if the focus is going away from us. Now, the position of the transverse lines in the spectrum depends precisely on the length of the waves of light. Consequently, the displacement of a transverse line on this side or that of its normal direction reveals the fact, that the body which sends its light to us is in movement, and the diversion of a part of the line enables us to know the speed with which the luminous source changes its place. Then, by tracing minutely the displacement of a transverse line, we can, in our study, ascertain with what speed a star, of which the movement is in the direction of our visual ray, approaches or recedes from the earth.

Now, nothing prevents the photographing a spectrum. So that we can afterwards at our leisure study on the photograph the successive displacements of the lines of the spectrum. This was the origin of spectro-photography.

How, it will be asked, can you know that such or such a separation of the spectral lines corresponds to such or such a speed of movement of the stars? By calculation, and, as corrective or guarantee of that, by comparison with known rates of movement in celestial bodies. It was the regretted Mr. Thollon, of the observatory of Nice, who made this verification with most precision, by following a well-defined point on the solar surface. The sun turns at a rate of speed which is well-known; and with it the luminous point. You can then calculate the displacement of the lines of the solar spectrum, and, by comparing that displacement with the known rate of speed of the sun, can tell what speed is indicated by the displacement of a spectral line of any celestial body.

For several years past, this method has been employed everywhere in the great observatories, at Greenwich, at Paris, at Potsdam, but especially at Harvard College in the United States. Nowhere have more surprising results been obtained than at Harvard. There the labors of Mr. Draper have been continued by Mr. Edward Pickering, who photographs regularly the spectrums of the stars. The examination of the pho-

tographs is entrusted to women. Last year Miss Maury, assigned to study the photographs, perceived in examining that of the star Zeta in the Great Bear, that a certain line across the spectrum of that star periodically doubled in width, then became simple, then doubled again, and this every fifty-two days. What are we to conclude from this? Very probably that this star of the Great Bear, which has always been considered a single star, is a double one, and formed of two bright stars which our instruments cannot separate.

With the star Beta of the constellation Auriga, the doubling of the spectral line at times is still more accentuated. The measures of separation of spectral lines permit us to determine that Beta is, in place of one star, two, which complete their orbit every four days. The speed of movement is enormous: 150 miles a second, which corresponds to an orbit of about 8,500,000 miles. With these factors can be calculated the total volume of the two stars, which is two and a half times that of our sun. To see these two stars separated, there would be need of a telescope with an object glass about thirty-eight yards in diameter.

Consequently we find, away in the depths of space, at the distance of ninety thousand million leagues, a star of Auriga, which we can barely distinguish. For all astronomers, it was but one star. The new method reveals the truth. This star is associated with another. The two stars revolve one around the other with a speed of 150 miles a second—a speed which makes one dizzy to think of. This double star is 800 times heavier than the earth. And how do we know all that? By measuring the displacement of extremely fine lines on a photograph! Is it not stupefying?

It is to be noted also, that the light which these two stars send us takes sixty-three years to reach the earth. The photograph of their spectrum reveals the condition of this double sun in 1828. That is our latest news from that region of space. The results are truly prodigious. Progress in physical astronomy is incessant, and we can trust that the future has in store for us many more wonderful things.

#### WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

CARL GRANZ?

*Vom Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart, January.*

IT was a favorite saying of Zöllner's that the great difference which he found between educated and uneducated people was that the latter accept all the phenomena of nature as matters of course, while the former find themselves encompassed with riddles, seeming contradictions, and wonders.

Just as, until Newton, no one wondered that the apple fell to the ground, so to-day the great majority of people discourse about electricity, magnetism, electric currents, electric machines, etc., in so familiar and matter-of-fact a manner as to intimidate inquirers, without realizing how very meagre is our knowledge of the essence or substance of electricity and its relation to other natural forces or manifestations of force.

It is true that in physics we talk about positive and negative electricity, about an electric fluid, etc., but this "fluid" is only a word which serves our purpose in the absence of more exact knowledge.

Is there such a thing as electricity? And, if so, what is it? What is this puzzling, invisible, imponderable so-called fluid which courses through the telegraph wires? What force is in the cable that connects the machine with the dazzling electric light? There is nothing on the wire to indicate to the naked eye whether the electric current flows through it or not. There is no change of color and no appreciable change in its taste or temperature; nevertheless, a wonderful something from without operates in it. If I hold my watch near it, under certain conditions, it will be stopped and permanently damaged. If I file the wire thinner in any spot, it becomes heated to redness. If I cut the wire through, a shower of sparks spurt out,

accompanied with flashes of light dangerous to life, and in all respects resembling lightning. The mystic force disappears as rapidly as it comes, traversing thousands of miles in a second.

These are facts with which every school boy is acquainted, but the more familiar the phenomena, the more painful for the thinking man is the uncertainty as to its essence and its relations.

An electric stream flowing through a wire is interrupted if the wire be cut; and in 1831 Faraday made the remarkable discovery that at every opening and closing, an electric current of short duration was set up or "inducted" in every metallic body in the neighborhood. This appeared at first glance to indicate that the electric force was capable of operating at a distance, without any channel of communication. Faraday, however, was convinced that this was no adequate explanation, but that the transit of the fluid was accomplished by the mediation of some unknown conductor.

But if electric induction is dependent on some medium in space, the question arises, should not experiment afford evidence of it, first, by enabling us to determine the speed of transit, and further, what is the transit medium?

Federsen was the first to discover that the transit of electricity from point to point was not instantaneous, and recalling what was said above as to all metallic bodies in the neighborhood of the cut wire becoming subjects of induction, is it not reasonable to infer that the operation is conducted by a species of waves of motion.

An analogous instance to the transit of electricity through space is afforded by the following very familiar phenomena:

The reader will almost surely have remarked that on opening the door of a room suddenly, a window on the opposite wall sprang open.\* To a man unaware of the existence of air, the phenomena must necessarily suggest the idea of force acting at a distance, but with our knowledge of air and its properties the explanation is simple: the opening of the door sets in motion waves of air, which, reaching the window, act mechanically upon it. Electric induction is now explained by a similar hypothesis. The principal worker in this field has been Professor Hertz, now of the University of Bonn, whose experiments and deductions are of epoch-making significance, and whose views may be concisely stated as follows:

We may now deem it extremely probable that there is no such thing as electricity or magnetism in the sense in which it has been hitherto conceived, viz., as a certain imponderable fluid, attracting and repelling from a distance, but rather that light, heat, magnetism are electrical phenomena; or otherwise that light, heat, electricity, magnetism are kindred phenomena, all depending on the motion of the ether, which we think of as invisible and of incalculable tenuity, penetrating all bodies and filling space. It is clearly evident that electric induction is not immediate, nor due to a force springing through space from point to point, but that it requires measurable time in transit, and that its extension is similar to that of light and heat, viz., by waves of motion.

We have no space here to enter on the details of Hertz's interesting investigations as to the relations of electricity to heat, light, optics, etc. Suffice it to say that his discoveries have created considerable excitement in scientific circles, opening up a vast intellectual perspective. In all cases, wherever light, heat, and chemical action are operative he has rendered it evident electricity is also active.

Let us imagine that at this moment, the sun, hitherto darkened, shines forth in its brilliancy: thousands and tens of thousands of waves of ether burst forth permeating space in all directions; a small portion of these waves reach the earth, each single wave is made up of portions of waves of all sorts, some with especially short, some with especially long waves, some powerful, some weak, some polarized, some unpolarized,

\* The writer refers, of course, to hinged window.

comparable to the varying waves of sound which fall on the ear, when a band strikes up. The very short waves with wave lengths the thousandth part of a millimeter, exert themselves in chemical action, as on photographic plates, and in the functions of organic life; those of greater wave length are apprehended by the eye as light, appearing, according to their length as violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red. They strike on the retina and generate the perception of light and color. Even waves of this length generate a measure of warmth in their activity, and all these, along with waves whose lengths can be measured by meters and kilometers are of electric nature, while the waves of utmost length manifest themselves probably in the Northern Lights which flash from pole to pole, similar to what is to be observed on the planet Venus.

If the question is now again asked: What is electricity, we may reply advantageously in the words of Jokai: A thing of which we know a little more than nothing, and a little less than something.

A little more than nothing, for we know that it is of the nature of light and heat, extending itself like them in waves of motion. A little less than something, for of the essence of electricity itself, whether static or dynamic, we are still absolutely in the dark.

There has been no want of ether theories, but the fundamental tendency of the age is to reduce all phenomena and forces to the fewest possible primaries; and it is not improbable that this will be facilitated by the wave theory of the so-called ether. The problem of gravitation, too, which was so long regarded as a force acting from a distance, is now equally attributed to the agency of a medium.

In his efforts to demonstrate the oneness of all natural forces, the physicist is not likely to be led astray, even although the cognition of force presents one of those world-problems, the solution of which must for ever escape us; aye, although as the final result of the most exact investigation, it should forever be denied to him, even to assert decisively: "It is only a force, and the ether is its medium of transmission."

#### DEMOGRAPHY.

• IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

CHARLES RICHET.

*Revue Scientifique, Paris, December 19.*

#### II.

I HAVE endeavored to point out what demography has to say in regard to the number of human beings our globe will contain in a hundred years from now, how they will be distributed, and what language will be most spoken at that time on the earth.\* A question more important, perhaps, is what will be the relations of the various peoples with each other.

These relations, at present, to repeat a truism, are absolutely barbarous. International law does not exist. What is war, if not the denial of the existence of law and the triumph of force? Now, a state of war, latent or open, is at this day the general condition of peoples in regard to each other. Will it always be thus?

This question can be answered with entire confidence: No. A time will come when peoples will comprehend the absurdity of war. Four centuries ago, Pisa and Lucca were separated by a hatred so violent that it seemed likely to last forever, and the lowest street-porter of Pisa would have considered it an infamous treason to accept anything whatever from the first citizen of Lucca. What remains to-day of the hatred? What will remain in a few centuries of the absurd hatred that a Prussian has for a Frenchman, whom the Prussian considers his hereditary enemy. You may rest assured that these hatreds will seem to our great-great-grandsons as grotesque as the hatred of the Athenians for the Spartans or that of the people of Pisa for the people of Lucca. Men will say that they have

\* LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. 4, p. 264.

something better to do than to tear each other to pieces; that their common enemies are misery, ignorance, and disease, and that their efforts ought to be combined against those formidable calamities, not against their companions in misery and misfortune.

A day will come when war will be abolished, when international disagreements will be settled like private disagreements. When will this day arrive? That is, of course, uncertain. Nevertheless the indications are not slight that in a hundred years from now a long step will have been taken in the direction of abolishing war.

Already war has become so terrible that it is almost impossible. The day of small armies has passed away. Now, whole nations are in arms—arms so frightful that three hundred thousand men could be killed in a few hours. It is certain that the limit of destruction has not been reached. New weapons are preparing, in all probability more destructive than any now known. Moreover, war is no longer a game of kings wishing to gather laurels. It is peoples who make war. Still further, public opinion has been born. There is in Europe a universal international public opinion, which judges severely the acts of the various nations. It has no legal sanction, it has no material force at its disposal, yet none the less it is a great moral force.

True, at this time, the sentiment of patriotism in the different peoples of Europe has been pushed to extremes. We see in the daily press the Italians call the French brigands; the Russians describe the Germans as gross brutes; the French style the English thieves, and so on. All this, however, is but a passing storm. With the progress of democracy these odious hatreds will die out. In the last years of the twentieth century, we may count on seeing, if not that chimerical golden age which will never exist, at least hatreds less strong and jealousies less violent. Then men will think seriously of establishing a tribunal for the settlement of all international differences.

I have already called attention to the axiom that moral progress is advanced by material progress. A striking example of that is the increase in railways. Men of this generation can hardly conceive how their fathers lived and thought without railways. Yet our present railway systems have all grown up within fifty years.

To say that there are no more distances, is to repeat a trite saying but it is often well to repeat trite sayings. Paris is now but seven days from New York, eight hours from London, twenty-four hours from Berlin and Vienna, three days from St. Petersburg and Moscow, two days from Algiers. All France, from Dunkirk to Bayonne, or from Brest to Nice, can be run over in about twenty-four hours. It is easier to-day to go from Paris to Moscow than it was in 1830 to go from Paris to Nantes.

It is nearly certain that in a half century people will travel with speed and comfort to Samarcand, to the Niger, to Rio Janeiro, and to Batavia; and that the tour of the world—a tour which a century ago had been made by but two or three bold navigators—will be a simple and everyday affair.

In a half century there is every probability that there will be a Trans-Siberian railway, by which you will be able to go in five or six days from the Baltic Sea to the Amoor; a Trans-Asiatic railway which will go from Moscow to Bombay; a Trans-Saharan railway running from Algiers to the Niger; one or two Trans-Africans railways, one going from Suez to Senegal and Morocco, the other from Tunis to the Cape of Good Hope; so that Africa can be seen in two months by a tourist. As to America, there are already two roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In a dozen years, the railways in South America will be much increased; and, from the Great Lakes of the United States to Buenos Ayres, you will be able to see America in its entire length by a railway which will follow the Cordilleras.

The effect of this extension of railways, and the extension of

telegraphs and telephones, must inevitably tend to increase the unification of humanity. At present the great cities resemble each other much. You see the same life at New York, London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, and St. Petersburg. It is inevitable that hereafter not only these cities, but the people of these countries, and of other countries, will resemble each other still more. There will be a constantly increasing assimilation of manners, of ideas. International public opinion cannot fail to have a constantly increasing weight. It will acquire strength enough to enforce its ideas, and those ideas will be totally adverse to keeping up great armaments at a crushing expense, to killing human beings by the hundred thousand in order to right a wrong, real or fancied; to settling international differences by the brutal and barbarous methods of war.

#### MENTAL EVOLUTION.

AN OLD SPECULATION IN A NEW LIGHT.

PROF. C. LLOYD MORGAN.

*Monist, Chicago, January.*

THE theory of organic evolution, now generally accepted, needs to be supplemented by a theory of mental evolution. By organic evolution, I mean the development by natural causes of the organisms which live upon the surface of this earth; and by mental evolution, I mean the natural development of the mental faculties in at least the higher animals among these organisms. Now with regard to organic evolution there is no common and general agreement in respect to the origin of primitive life on earth. Some evolutionists hold that it was evolved from inorganic, that is, not-living matter, while others restrict their speculations to evolution within the limits of the organic. So, too, at the other end of the developmental curve; some evolutionists hold that, both in body and mind, man is the product of natural development; others retain, unshaken, the conviction, that man, in his spiritual essence, is no part or product of the common elements of nature.

Few will deny or even question the fact that our four-footed friends have mental faculties which enable them accurately to adjust their actions to the varied circumstances in which their lives are passed, or that they are capable of strong and varied emotional feeling. We should hardly welcome a dog as a friend, if we regarded him as an unconscious automaton. But when we turn to the other end of the scale—to the amœbas—we are wont to speak with less confidence. Their consciousness, if so we may call it, is of so simple an order, their sentience of so low a grade, that we feel uncertain whether the phrase "unconscious automatism" does not best express the facts. And yet, on the theory of evolution, out of these lowly beginnings have sprung the intelligence and affection of the dog. But if the amœba and his tribe are insensate automata, at what stage of development did consciousness creep in? And whence came it? Or to put what is fundamentally the same question in another way: Where, in the ordinary course of generation of the dog, does consciousness come in? How and whence? Granted that in the ovum, there is present something which we may call the germ of consciousness, somehow associated with the protoplasmic material of which that ovum is constituted; how comes it that in the adult dog consciousness is associated with the brain?

Consciousness is something *sui generis*. It is neither matter nor energy. It may accompany the transformation of energy in the dog's brain, but to the category of these transformations of energy it does not, and for any clear thinker, cannot belong. To Prof. Huxley's view, that the phenomenon of consciousness is called into existence by physical processes, we must ask, whence? We do not speak of energy or matter being called into existence from a shadowy nowhere. When a cloud is called into existence on a mountain peak, we know that the material particles have only assumed a new form. When the

electrical current is called into existence, or generated, as we phrase it, we know that we are dealing with one of the many transformations of energy. And when phenomena of consciousness are said to be called into existence, we have a right to ask: Do you mean by this phrase creation *ex nihilo*? Or do you mean origin by transformation? And, if the latter, transformation of what?

Returning to the example of consciousness in the living dog: we know that, whereas, during life, the functional action of the brain gives rise to certain material products, at death the production of these substances ceases. We are, therefore, justified in saying that, omitting minor qualifications, the orderly transformations of energy in the brain, and the concomitant consciousness cease together at death. Closely associated during life, varying together in health and sickness, ceasing together at death, what is the nature of their connection?

On the hypothesis of scientific monism, it is believed that they are different aspects of the same phenomenon; that what, objectively to the physical investigator, are transformations of energy in the brain, are subjectively, to the dog, states of consciousness. Of course, this view leaves the great ultimate facts of nature as mysterious as before. The end of our explanations is always to bring us face to face with the inexplicable. Nevertheless, I suggest that we follow out some implications of this so-called identity hypothesis.

First, from the objective aspect, it is necessary to observe a clear distinction between energy and structure. The material structure of the brain is only the vehicle for the manifestation of its energy. Nerve structure, like the steam-engine, is of importance, but only because of the work it performs, of the energy of the matter it sets in motion. Fixing our attention on this, we may now proceed to inquire from what the complex and orderly vibrations of the dog's brain have been evolved. In the fertilized ovum from which the dog is developed, or the amœboid ancestor from which, hypothetically, the race of dogs has been evolved, there is certainly nothing approaching the orderly complexity of these molecular vibrations. But there are simpler organic modes of motion from which these complex molecular vibrations have arisen by a continuous process of development. It is true we cannot indicate the exact moment at which these simpler forms of organic energy pass into the higher form of brain energy, accompanied by consciousness, but that is just because it is a continuous development, an evolution.

Turning now to the subjective aspect: In the language of the identity hypothesis the states of consciousness in the dog's mind, are the subjective aspect of what, from the objective aspect, are the molecular vibrations of his brain tissues. And as in considering the matter objectively, so now, in regarding the mental aspect, we must ask from what the complex and orderly states of consciousness of the dog's mind have been evolved. In the fertilized ovum from which the dog is developed, or in his hypothetical amœboid ancestor nothing so complex as a state of consciousness is to be found. But are we not forced by parity of reasoning to conclude that it has been evolved from something more simple than consciousness, but of the same order of existence?

But this line of argument necessitates our looking behind the fertilized ovum, behind the amœba for the simplest forms of consciousness. We must say that all modes of energy of whatever kind, whether organic or inorganic, have their conscious or infra-conscious aspect. Startling as this may sound, there is, I believe no other logical conclusion possible for the evolutionist *pur sang*. The states of consciousness of the higher animals have been evolved from lower forms of infra-consciousness in the Amœba, but if these low forms of organic infra-consciousness were themselves evolved, from wh could they arise if they were not developed from yet more lowly forms of infra-consciousness, associated with inorganic transformations of energy?

## TORPEDO ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE CHILIAN CIVIL WAR.

*Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, December.*

WITH the exception of one solitary instance in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, in which a Turkish guard-ship at Batoum was destroyed by two Russian Whitehead torpedos there has not been, until now, any actual military results from the employment of automatic fish torpedos to chronicle. The Chilian civil war has, however, afforded us two instances in which torpedos were employed effectively, and we are in possession of the details of their action.

On the 12th of April, the armored ship, *Blanca Encalada*, entered the harbor of Valparaiso and fired a torpedo against one of the Government's armored steam-tugs; the torpedo missed its mark, but blew one of the government floating dry-docks into the air. Unpremeditated as was the result, the *Blanco Encalada* had erelong to pay dearly for it. On the early morning of April 23, she was lying at anchor in the harbor of Caldera, perfectly free from care, and believing that all the enemy's ships were far to the South, had not even taken the precaution to put out her torpedo nets, or to keep her fires burning. The third officer, Lieut. Marguiz, who was on watch on the bridge observed a light to larboard, but paid no further attention to it. It was the search-light of the Government's torpedo cruiser, *Almirante Condell*. But it was not until half an hour later, when the moon had disappeared behind some dark clouds, and two small ships were sighted at a distance of a marine mile, steaming down at full speed upon the *Blanco Encalada*, that the ship's company became alarmed, and took their stations to repel the anticipated attack. The second boat was the *Almirante Lynch*, and both had got within the prescribed torpedo distance of two hundred yards, without encountering any serious fire. The *Condell* now shot out her first torpedo boat and both cruisers simultaneously opened fire with their revolving Hotchkiss guns. The torpedo, however, missed its mark, and the armorship opened fire on the boats compelling the *Lynch* to retreat a little, with a consequence that the torpedo which she was just discharging went astray also. The torpedo boats had fired three more torpedos when the armored ship struck the deck of the *Condell* with a grenade, which killed four men and carried away the hinder smoke-stack, but the *Lynch* plied its Hotchkiss guns, destroying the ship's masts and sails, piercing the boats and killing a great many of the crew. The *Lynch* fired two more torpedos which also went astray, when she encountered a shot which deprived her of her foremast. She now determined to come to close quarters. At a signal, the crippled *Condell* began to pour in its fire, and the *Lynch* described a circle to the starboard side of the *Blanco Encalada*, until she had got close to her without letting herself be deterred by the *Blanco's* heavy fire. The cruiser was lighted up with the *Blanco's* search-light and every shot of the latter told upon her; but she had now reached a position in which her torpedo could not go astray. She fired and struck the ship behind the foremast; there was a deafening explosion, an immense hole had appeared in the ship's side, and in a few minutes she was full of water. She went down in four minutes with all hands, excepting those who had already thrown themselves into the water or got into the few uninjured boats; and of the 200 souls aboard, only twelve escaped, including the commandant, who swam ashore escaping the sharks to which most of his company fell victims.

The cause of the catastrophe must be attributed primarily to the want of due precautions on board the *Blanco Encalada*, and to her inability to manœuvre for want of steam. Further, to the fact that she was not provided with water proof compartments, and that she was provided only with very weak guns. As regards the torpedo boats, they would probably have escaped with much less serious danger had they come to close quarters at once.

The *Blanco Encalada* was built in Hull in 1875 as a case-

mated armor ship, and had 3,500 tons displacement. She was 64 metres long, 14 metres in breadth, and 5.8 metres deep. She was bark-rigged, with twin-screw propellers, and her engines were 2,900 horse-power. She carried six heavy thirteen-ton guns (Canet system) in her armored casemates, with two lighter guns, and two mitrailleuse. Only the small guns could be used in action.

The two torpedo boats were of newest construction, built in England of steel by the distinguished engineer, Reed. They have 740 tons displacement, are 70 metres long, 8 metres broad, and 3.4 metres deep, and with 4,500 horse-power have a speed of 21 knots. Their torpedo armor consists of 5 cigar-shaped torpedos, and a large number of fish torpedos.

## RELIGIOUS.

## THE RELIGIOUS FAITH OF SHAKESPEARE.

BEVERLEY E. WARNER.

*The Beacon, New York, January.*

WAS the world's great poet a Roman Catholic, an English Churchman, or a Puritan? Those were the three types of religious faith in his day. His parents had been witnesses of that strange kaleidoscope transition period dating from the revolt of Henry VIII. against the Papal supremacy, through the weak and disordered reign of Edward VI., the counter anti-Protestant revolt of Mary, and the final settlement of the Established Church under Elizabeth.

The poet was born, baptized, and brought up as a boy in a period when the Reformation in England was well under way. When he set out for London in 1586, Elizabeth had been twenty-eight years upon the throne—long enough for the generation that came in with her accession to have been pretty well established in the reformed faith. The *prima facie* supposition would then be that Shakespeare was a loyal adherent of the Church of England.

Two contingencies might, however, have prevented this. The poet's parents, born under the old faith, may have had no sympathy with "the rising tide of the Reformation"; there were many such, and the children of such parents would have been passionately exhorted to stand by the old faith. There is, indeed, on record a document containing the names of certain "recusants as have been heretofore presented for not coming monthly to church"—as was the law—and John Shakespeare, father of the poet, was among the number. But this cuts more ways than one as an argument; it may be an evidence of irreligion, or it may prove Puritan leanings. The poet's daughter, Susanna, married Dr. John Hall, a well-known Puritan, and some more or less interesting facts have been advanced in support of the supposition that Anne Shakespeare and her children, at least, were of that ilk.

But there is no evidence in Shakespeare's plays that he was a Puritan whatever may have been the leanings of his family, and whatever had been his religious training he could hardly have been in sympathy with a religious body which viewed the scene of his daily avocation as the pit of hell.

There is more room for argument on the broader question as to whether Shakespeare was Roman Catholic or Churchman. Much has been written on both sides with the usual negative results, but so far as the Shakesperian text is concerned, the author may be readily proven to have been just what the bias of the reader believes, or wishes him to have been. The eager Churchman will see, for instance, in the famous speech of King John to the Papal legate ("King John," act 3, scene 1.) that the poet abhorred the Pope of Rome, "and all his detestable enormities," to quote a petition of the English Liturgy in its early reconstruction period—afterward removed on the ground of charity, good sense, and good manners. Another will discover in his reverent allusions to

the mass, usages of the Church, doctrine of purgatory, etc., that Shakespeare must have been of the old faith.

Perhaps the truth lies deeper than the surface of either of these opinions. Shakespeare was born in a transition period when men shifted the forms of their religion with the times while still clinging to the substance. A child of these times, Shakespeare wrote his works so free from the personal bias of his own religious feelings, that all schools find aid and comfort in them. He may have learned at the knees of Mary Arden, to reverence and venerate and believe in the beautiful forms that had passed away. He may have caught from the tender voice of Anne Hathaway a sound as of a new gospel, yet to bloom more vigorously than ever in English hearts.

But he was evidently a conforming member of the Church as by law established. In her ritual, he found the past and present mingled. Her priest must have blessed his marriage. At her font his children were baptized. Under the chancel of one of her fair, stately piles, his body lies, protected by the famous epitaph:

"Good frende for Jesu' sake forbear," etc.

But whatever he was in form, in reality religion was full of meaning to him. The plays abound with references to Bible and prayer book, showing an intimate knowledge of their contents. On the whole there is no irreligious tone discoverable, but rather the contrary, in the works of the greatest genius of the English race. There are traditions of his wildness and dissipation, and the pages of his immortal productions show that he must have had an experience which comes of being all things to all men. But after all is said that can be said, there is no reasonable doubt that William Shakespeare held the truly Catholic faith in a truly Catholic way, and that after his light, and according to the fashion of his time, he was a simple and unostentatious believer in Him, who

... fourteen hundred years ago was nailed  
For our advantage on the bitter cross.

#### THE METHODOLOGY OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM AND ITS ALLIES DEMONSTRABLY UNSCIENTIFIC.

PROF. ROBERT WATTS, D.D., LL.D.

*Homiletic Review, New York, January.*

THE claim of the higher criticism to rank as a science is based mainly in the profession of its followers that they eschew all *a priori* assumptions in their investigations of the phenomena of the Bible. They tell us that they deal with the Bible as they would with any other book; that they take into account all its phenomena, and that from a careful study of these phenomena they deduce their estimate of it. But the facts revealed in the actual procedure do not agree with these claims. Its chief, its fundamental, *a priori* principle is that miracle, in any shape or form, is impossible. This baseless *a priori* assumption is remorselessly applied to the Sacred volume from the cosmogony of Genesis, to the Revelation of Patmos. Every passage in which the exercise of Supernatural power, or the possession of Supernatural knowledge is expressly affirmed, or simply implied, is rejected as unworthy of credence, and as discrediting the record in which it has been assigned a place.

Now here, at the very outset, issue is joined with the higher criticism. It is chargeable with basing itself upon an *a priori* assumption, and this, too, an assumption, which is not only not a genuine *a priori* principle, or primary belief, having its foundation in the moral and mental constitution of man, but an assumption which is gainsaid by the deepest convictions of our intellectual and moral nature. An *a priori* principle needs no argument to secure its acceptance. It shines by its own light, and no amount of argument can induce the human mind to challenge or repudiate it, once its terms are understood. Can this *a priori* of the higher criticism bear this test? Is it among the primary beliefs of mankind, that the Author of

man's being, who gifted him with intellectual and moral powers, cannot communicate to him directly knowledge not attainable by the exercise of his own natural faculties, or make him the medium of a manifestation of power transcending any power possessed by man? It is replied that there is no warrant for representing such manifestations as supernatural, as we do not know what power may be embraced within the sphere of the natural. The answer to this is obvious. The agents through whom, or in connection with whom such forth-puttings of power, or such manifestations of knowledge have occurred, always claimed for them a supernatural source. Are we, then, to set up our ignorance regarding the contents of the domain of the natural, against the testimony of prophets and apostles, and of Christ himself? If these witnesses are to be credited, however, this primary, anti-supernatural postulate of the higher criticism must be discredited.

But there is still room for an additional word on the claims of the higher criticism to take rank as a science. As already stated, the higher critics claim to base all their conclusions upon a fair and full induction of all the phenomena of the Bible.

The phenomena presented in the Bible may be divided into two classes—the explicit didactic statements it marks regarding the question of its inspiration and consequent infallibility and inerrancy—statements in reference, not only to particular portions of its contents, but statements of unlimited reference, embracing its entire contents. Besides this class, there is another consisting of apparent discrepancies and contradictions. Now, how do the higher critics deal with these two classes of passages. Do they proceed to examine them in accordance with the recognized principles of scientific criticism? It is a notorious fact that they do not. It is true of these critics and of all antiverbalists, that, instead of giving a fair and full exhibition of those passages in which a full plenary, verbal inspiration is claimed, they minimize the instances, reducing them to the smallest possible dimensions, while on the other hand they are sure to seize upon, and hold up to the disparagement of the sacred text, every passage which has even a semblance of incongruity with any other. Their motto seems to be, Minimize the positive evidence of verbal inspiration, and magnify the counter testimony. A writer in the *Theological Monthly* for May, 1891, reduces the former list to very small dimensions. The Bible, he tells us, says very little about its own inspiration, adding that "the New Testament nowhere asserts its own inspiration." Prebendary Row, in his book on the Evidences, reduces the number of proof texts to four or five, found in three chapters of the gospel by John, and eviscerates these of their testamentary force. This is utterly unscientific procedure. We do not get rid of difficulties by denying the full plenary, verbal inspiration of the Bible. On the contrary, we involve ourselves in difficulties absolutely insurmountable—difficulties involving issues contravening the right of the sacred Scriptures to be regarded as a divine inspiration at all. If the testimony borne by the Bible to its own inspiration is to be rejected, there is no reason for accepting its testimony upon any subject of which it treats.

There is room to notice only one other unscientific postulate of the antiverbalists. It is assumed that such intervention of the supernatural agency of the Holy Spirit as the verbal theory demands, would be destructive of the freedom of the sacred writers reducing them to mere "automaton composers."

This assumption proceeds upon an utterly inadequate conception of the relation of the Creator to the workmanship of His own hands. He who gave us all our intellectual and moral powers, and in whom we live and move and have our being; without the exercise of whose sustaining power we could neither think, nor will, nor ask, nor exist at all, has constant access to the citadel of our souls, and can bend them to His will, and determine them to the execution of His wise and inscrutable purposes. But this is not all. Like the *a priori* of the higher criticism, which excludes all miracles, it is in direct conflict with the doctrines of grace. If the Holy Spirit cannot enter into such intimate relationship with the spirit of man, as to determine his thoughts and volitions, it must be manifest that there is no room for His agency in the regeneration of souls, or in the origination of faith and repentance.

## Books.

**DISEASES OF THE MEMORY, DISEASES OF THE WILL, AND DISEASES OF PERSONALITY.** By Th. Ribot, Professor in the College of France. Cloth, 8vo., 144 pp. Humboldt Publishing Co. Translated from the French by J. Fitzgerald.

[M. Ribot, whose *Heredity* and *English Psychology* have already rendered him well-known to English readers, has, in the series under notice, essayed to place the phenomena of memory, will, and personality on a physio-psychological basis, in harmony with the most modern trend of scientific thought. The essays are not, as might be inferred from their titles, medical treatises on the treatment of diseased functions of the nervous system; the author arrays his cases of pathological disturbances of the nervous system, simply as evidence of their biological, *i. e.*, physiological basis. He shows that while the exercise of memory in its highest development, is a psychological function, it is not a localized function, but common to every part of the organism, being but a development of organic memory, which is nothing more than cellular rearrangement as a result of habit. It is more correct, he says, to speak of our *memories* than of our memory, for each faculty of the brain has its own memory, which may be developed or impaired, without influencing the memory of other faculties.

Similarly, will is traced upward from its simple manifestation as reflex action until in the sentient being it becomes a conscious impulse, which is acceded to or subjugated, as determined by character and tendency. Here, too, we have to do not with will as a unity, but with *volitions*.

In the essay on personality, the writer repudiates the assumption of a *Me (ego)*, absolutely one simple and identical, but regards the psychic individual as formed by more or less perfect fusion of less complex individuals. There is no consciousness, he says, but states of consciousness. And the *Me* is a coördination. It oscillates between two extreme points, perfect unity, and absolute coördination, without any line of demarcation between normal and abnormal, health and disease. In a psychological sense, he makes it the cohesion for a given time of a certain number of clear states of consciousness, of others less clear, and of a multitude of physiological states unattended by consciousness.

The author is not so much concerned to advance any particular hypothesis of the ultimate nature of memory, will, and personality, as to establish their relations in health and disease to specific physiological conditions.

We have space for only a short extract from each of his essays.]

## MEMORY.

**MEMORY** is a general function of the nervous system. Its basis is the property possessed by the nerve-elements of retaining a received modification, and of forming associations. These associations, the result of experience, I have called dynamic, to distinguish them from those which are natural or anatomical. Retention is assured by nutrition, which is ever making the modifications and associations stable, because it is ever renewing the modified nerve substance. The power of reproduction seems to depend, above all, on the circulation. Psychic memory is only the highest and most complex form of memory.

The pathological evidences cited, demonstrate, first, the necessity of resolving memory into *memories*, and further that the destruction of memory proceeds according to a law.

In *general* dissolution of memory the loss of recollections follows an invariable order, namely: first, recent events; next, ideas in general, then feelings; lastly, acts.

In partial dissolution, or sign-amnesia, the loss of recollection again proceeds according to an invariable order, *viz.*, proper names, common nouns, adjectives and verbs, interjections and gestures.

We have connected our law with the physiological principle that degenerescence first affects that which is of most recent formation; and with the psychological principle, that the complex disappears before the simple, because it is less often repeated in experience.

## WILL.

Although memory is a stable form of being, a psychic situation, based on organic conditions, will is resolvable into volitions, each one of which is a thing apart, an unstable form of activity, a resultant varying with the causes that produce it.

Volition is a final act of consciousness, resulting from the more or less complex coördination of a group of states, whether conscious, subconscious, or unconscious, which, altogether, find expression in an action or an inhibition. The principal factor of the coördination is character, and character is simply the psychic expression of an individual organism. It is character which gives unity to the coördination; not the abstract unity of a mathematical point, but the concrete unity of a *consensus*. Thus volition is, in our view, simply a state of consciousness. Or, to leave no ambiguity, the psycho-physiological work of deliberation results, on the one hand, in a state of consciousness—the volition; on the other hand, in a sum of movements or inhibitions. The “I will” shows that a situation exists, but does not constitute it. Volition is a psychic state between the period of excitation and the motor period. It is not a cause; the mere volition does not make my members move; for that we must look to the natural tendency of feelings and mental images to find expression in movements.

## PERSONALITY.

Eliminating consciousness, and considering only the material ground-work of personality, there is no need to show at length the

very close relations subsisting between all the organs of the so-called vegetative life—the heart, vessels, lungs, intestinal canal, liver, kidneys, etc.—however foreign they may appear to be to one another, and however much engrossed with their several tasks. The multitudinous agents in this coördination are centripetal and centrifugal nerves of the great sympathetic, and of the cerebro-spinal system, together with their ganglia. Is their activity restricted to the simple molecular disturbance, which constitutes the nervous influx, or has it also a psychic, conscious effect? No doubt it has such an effect in morbid cases; it is then *felt*. In the normal state it simply calls forth that vague consciousness of life of which we have so often spoken. But vague or not, that is of no importance. May we maintain that these nerve actions, which represent the totality of life, are the fundamental facts of personality, and that as such their value is, so to speak, in inverse ratio to their psychological intensity? They do far more than just call forth a few transitory, superficial states of consciousness; they shape the nerve centres, give them tone, give them a habit. Consider for a moment the enormous power of these actions, feeble though they appear, going on unceasingly, untiringly, repeating forever the self-same theme with few variations. Why should they not result in forming organic states, stable and continuous states, which shall represent, anatomically and physiologically, the inward life? Of course, all this does not depend on the viscera alone, for the nerve-centres, too, have their own proper constitution, in virtue of which they react. They are also not merely receptive, but incitative also, and they are not to be separated from the organs they represent, and with which they form a whole; between both there is reciprocity of action. The physical personality, or in more precise language, its ultimate representation, thus appears to us, not as a central point, whence all radiates, and to which all converges—Descartes's pineal gland—but as a wonderfully complex network where histology, anatomy, and physiology are baffled every moment.

**THE CANON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.** By Tobias Mullen, Bishop of Erie. Large 8vo, pp. 664. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. 1892.

[The main object of this work is to prove that the Canon of the Old Testament is that catalogue of books, of which the Council of Trent declared in its Fourth Session that “God is the Author.” Various other subjects, connected in one way or another with the main subject, are treated in the volume. One of these collateral subjects, is the immense superiority of the Douay Bible, with its latest revisions, over any other English version, in respect to exactness of rendering, honesty, purity of English, and freedom from uncouth, barbarous, and antiquated expressions. Another of these subjects is the lamentable and pernicious results of “Indiscriminate Reading of the Protestant Bible.” The author, bringing to the execution of his work not a little learning—the names of the authors referred to make a formidable list in the tolerably full Index—argues his case with much warmth, and is not sparing of strong adjectives, when he considers them deserved. The Bishop has not been well treated by his proof-readers, who have at times, distributed the stops in a remarkable manner, and in one place have made the book affirm that Archdeacon Farrar says in his “Early Days of Christianity” that the Epistle to the Hebrews was not written by Saint Paul nor even by an Apostle, but by “Apollo.” An Appendix furnishes lists of the books found in the oldest manuscripts of the Greek Bible, a list of books given in the oldest Græco-Latin manuscript of the Scriptures, and three other lists of books contained in Bibles which are neither Greek nor Latin and are used by schismatics, each being written in a different language. We give some of the author's observations about the King James version of the Bible and its latest revision, and a summary of the arguments employed in support of his thesis.]

**KING JAMES'S** translators not only failed to apprehend the true meaning in many passages, but they wilfully, shamelessly, and criminally mistranslated almost innumerable passages, with the obvious intention of persuading their readers that the Protestant religion was sanctioned, and the Catholic condemned, by the Bible. For, having been selected on account of their knowledge of the languages in which the Bible was originally written, it is not to be supposed that they failed to apprehend the true meaning of the text in passages which the merest tyro in those languages, at least with the assistance of the Vulgate and other early versions, could easily interpret.

It must be an occasion of profound regret to all classes of Protestants that, when the grave and numerous defects of King James's Bible were generally felt, and often publicly acknowledged among its readers, and as a consequence Protestant scholars in Great Britain and the United States undertook a revision of the Bible, these revisers failed, not only to correct many of the statements in which it outrageously falsified the sacred originals, but to substitute intelligible English for the almost innumerable obsolete words and expressions with which the King James version abounds. English-speaking Protestants in the Old World and the New, certainly did expect that the latest revisers would make the language of the Bible so intelligible that, in order to thoroughly understand it, readers would no longer be compelled to provide themselves with a dictionary containing such Anglo-Saxon words as were still current in some districts of England about

the beginning of the seventeenth century, but which have long ceased to be spoken, and, indeed, are no longer understood, even by many well-educated people.

*Canonical* or *canonized*, so far as that term applies to books, had a meaning in primitive Christian times very different from what that term has at present. Canonical or canonized books at present mean such only to which the title of *Scripture*, or sacred, holy, divine Scripture, is applicable. Among early Christians it was otherwise; with them canonical or canonized books by no means implied a fixed number of writings, to which alone the name of sacred, holy, or divine Scripture could be given. For, there were, besides the canonical or canonized books, others which were frequently, it might be said generally, called Scripture, even holy and divine Scripture.

The Council of Trent, at its Fourth Session, on April 8, 1546, declared the canonical books of the Old Testament to be those which are now included in Protestant Bibles—thirty-nine in number, but of which the Council made thirty-eight, calling Jeremiah and Lamentations one—and also Tobias, Judith, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, with First and Second Maccabees, making forty-five books in all. Soon after the Council, those books named in its Canon, of which the canonicity had been always admitted by all Christians, with the exception of a few obscure sectarists, were called *protocanonical*. The remaining books of the Tridentine Canon, of which the canonicity, though generally admitted, was either rejected or doubted by a few otherwise orthodox writers, were called *deuterocanonical* books. These latter, for the sake of brevity, are in this volume styled *deutero* books.

The decree of the Council of Trent is final for all Roman Catholics, and ought to be so for all who believe that God has given the Scriptures as a revelation of His divine will to mankind.

First. Because it belongs to the Church to decide all questions pertaining to faith and morals.

Second. Because, according to the statements of the Fathers, whose testimony is considered as authoritative by all Christians, the right to declare especially what is or is not canonical Scripture is vested in the Church.

Third. Because, in determining the canon of Scripture particularly, the Church is infallible—a fact which, according to their own principles, must be admitted by all who hold the Bible to be the Word of God; else their belief is irrational. For, if the Church be not infallible in deciding what is sacred Scripture, it follows that it has never been, and never will be, declared by *competent* authority that the Bible is a book, indeed the only book, of which God Himself is the Author. I say *competent* authority, meaning thereby a formal decision emanating from a tribunal supernatural in its constitution and inerrable in its judgment. On this point I insist, since it is evident that mere human testimony is wholly inadequate to prove that the Bible is, as all Christians believe, not the production of fallible man, but of the infallible God. To believe, for example, that the epistle ascribed to Barnabas was really written by that Apostle, and is veracious, is one thing; to believe that epistle to be canonical is another thing altogether. The genuineness and credibility of any book, whether really or only professedly Scripture are questions with which, before it is authoritatively placed in the canon, human testimony is competent to deal. Whether a book be canonical or not, is one which mere human testimony cannot decide. Were the autograph of the Epistle said to have been addressed by Saint Paul to the Laodiceans discovered, and evidence at hand proving it to be the work of that Apostle, it would not therefore be canonical, that is, a book the contents of which were dictated by the Holy Ghost, and therefore to be followed as a guide in faith and morals. For it might not treat of either. Whether it so treated or not, as no merely human tribunal is capable of deciding in all cases what, according to conscience, is to be believed, what is to be done or not done; the question is one on which an infallible tribunal would have to pass judgment. Else it would forever remain a matter of doubt and conjecture; and this the more so as the canonicity of a book implies its inspiration, a point certainly to be decided by God Himself, or those whom He may have delegated for this purpose.

To sum up briefly, it may be said that it is argued in the course of the book, that the Jewish High Priest, under the Old Law, was charged by God to guard the sacred writings; and to decide, as to other writings which appeared from time to time, whether they were to be added to the collection already made—a divine trust which must have outlived the Jewish pontificate, and, according to analogy, have

been transferred to the High Priest in the Christian dispensation. It is further argued, that all the evidence connected with the subject tends to demonstrate, that at the advent of Christ the canon of the Old Testament was contained, not in the present Hebrew Bible, but in the Septuagint; and that it was this latter copy of the Old Testament, which the Apostles, guided by the Holy Ghost, left with the Churches which they founded. That the Apostles did so seems indisputable in view of the fact, that not only the Roman Church, founded by Saint Peter and Saint Paul, but all those schismatical communions, which at first maintained communion with that Church, but ceased to do so—most of them more than a thousand years ago—find their canon of the Old Testament in the Septuagint solely, or in a version of it, instead of in the existing Hebrew Scriptures. In fact, East as well as West, this is still the case, as it was everywhere, until Martin Luther and his Protestant disciples borrowed the Jewish canon in the sixteenth century, a time when that canon was no longer what it had been when Christ lived among men, or when the Apostles delivered the Scriptures of the Old, as well of the New Testament, to the Christian Church.

**HYPNOTISM.** By Doctor Foveau de Courmelles. Translated by Laura Ensor. Illustrated with 42 Vignettes by Laurent Gsell. 12mo, pp. 321. London and New York: George Routledge and Sons. 1891.

[There are several popular works on Hypnotism and Magnetism prepared by hack writers; but we have here a handy book, quite comprehensive, including an historical account of the subject, a clear description of what has so far been achieved by hypnotism, its benefits and dangers, all set forth in a style adapted to general reading, written by a physician, who, as a medical student in the Paris hospitals and afterwards as Vice-president of the International Magnetic Congress held at Paris, in 1889, at the close of the Universal Exposition of that year, has had access to the best authorities. He has experimented largely, effected some cures by hypnotism, and sought light from everyone claiming to have any knowledge on the matter, whether magnetizer, practitioner, or Academician. The school of the *Hôpital de la Charité*, to which Doctor Courmelles belongs, acts as a kind of connecting link between the school of Nancy and that of the *Hôpital de la Salpêtrière*, the head of which is the celebrated Charcot. We indicate the author's opinion as to the possibility of crimes being committed through suggestion during hypnotism and his conclusions on one or two other points. More than half of the interesting illustrations—which, by too narrow a translation of the French are styled on the title-page vignettes—are full-page pictures depicting persons in various hypnotic states.]

**HYPNOTISM** is as old as the world; for, although the name is of recent date, it is no other than the scientific word for magnetism. Sleep induced by superficial means, that is, hypnotism, is nothing more than animal magnetism. The earliest discovery of the latter is due to Mesmer and his predecessors; hypnotism—an offshoot of animal magnetism—is due to the discoveries of Dr. James Braid, a Manchester surgeon.

I disagree altogether with Professor Ochorowicz of the University of Lemberg, who, in his "Mental Suggestion,"\* claims that hypnotism and animal magnetism, though having certain superficial points of resemblance, are radically different from each other in their phenomena and mode of action. When Mesmer, in 1784, was at the height of his reputation in Paris, the Academy of Sciences named as a Committee to examine Mesmer's theories, Benjamin Franklin, Lavoisier, and Bailly. The Committee came to the conclusion that the effects produced by Mesmer were due to imitation, imagination, and contact, and that they were dangerous and ought to be prohibited. Dr. Pététin,† life President of the Society of Medicine at Lyons, was an adversary of Mesmer's ideas, and yet, in 1787, described seven cases of catalepsy and transposition of senses, in which were shown phenomena exactly like those of the exhibitions of Mesmer.

The school of Nancy maintains that crimes can be the result of criminal suggestion. To admit criminal suggestion is to deny the existence of free will. Without entering into an examination of philosophical doctrines, it may be affirmed that every man believes himself to be a free agent, and behaves as such. That we are mere weather-cocks, turning at every breath of wind, but fancying we have free will—as a certain philosopher pretends—is of little importance. It is true that we are greatly influenced in our conduct by suggestions of circumstances or of other persons. The fashion of dress, or furniture, or flowers is due to suggestions of others, we know not whom, and to laws made, we know now not how. A superior man is really a social hypnotizer, destined to become the chief of a group of followers, to whom he gives the word of command, or the leader of assemblies he fascinates by his eloquence.

Hypnotism cannot be employed without danger. The impunity with which magnetizers experiment upon their apparently automatic subjects in public, might lead people to suppose that induced sleep is entirely harmless. The contrary, however, is the case. Idiocy, madness, and epilepsy are the consequences of hypnotic sleep unskillfully provoked. I have myself seen two cases of veritable neurosis brought on by the ill-timed production of sleep; and I handed in a report of these at the meeting of the International Magnetic Congress in 1889.

\* LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., p. 186.

† LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III, p. 628.

## The Press.

## POLITICAL.

## DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S 8TH OF JANUARY SPEECH.

From Grover Cleveland's address at the annual banquet of the Business Men's Democratic Association, at the Hoffman House, Jan. 8.—We have given pledges to the people, and they have trusted us. Unless we have outgrown the Democratic spirit of Jackson's time, our duty is plain. Our promise was not merely to labor in the people's cause until we should tire of the effort or should discover a way which seemed to promise easier and quicker party ascendancy. The service we undertook was not to advise those waiting for better days that their cause was hopeless, nor under any pretext to suggest a cessation of effort. Our engagement was to labor incessantly, bravely, and stubbornly, seeing nothing and considering nothing but ultimate success. These pledges and promises should be faithfully and honestly kept. Party faithlessness is party dishonor.

Nor is the sacredness of our pledges and the party dishonor that would follow their violation all we have to consider. We cannot trifle with our obligations to the people without exposure and disaster. We ourselves have aroused a spirit of jealous inquiry and discrimination touching political conduct, which cannot be blinded; and the people will visit with quick revenge the party which betrays them.

I hope, then, I may venture to claim in this assemblage that, even if there had been but slight encouragement for the cause we have espoused, there would still be no justification for timidity and faintheartedness. But with the success we have already achieved, amounting to a political revolution, it seems to me that it would be the height of folly, considered purely as a question of party management, to relax in the least our determination and persistence. If we suspect anywhere in our counsels compromising hesitation or a disposition to divert the unity of party efforts, let us be watchful. The least retreat bodes disaster; cowardice is often called conservatism, and an army scattered into sections invites defeat.

We have preached the doctrine that honesty and sincerity should be exacted from the political parties. Let us not fall under the condemnation which waits on shifty schemes and insincere professions.

I believe our countrymen are prepared to act on principle, and are in no mood for political maneuvering. They will not waste time in studying conundrums, guessing riddles, or trying to interpret doubtful phrases. They demand a plain and simple statement of political purpose.

Above all things, political finesse should not lead us to forget that at the end of our plans we must meet face to face at the polls the voters of the land, with ballots in their hands, demanding as a condition of their support of our party fidelity and undivided devotion to the cause in which we have enlisted them.

If, inspired by the true Jacksonian spirit, we hold to the doctrine that party honesty is party duty, and party courage is party expediency, we shall win a sure and lasting success through the deserved support of a discriminating, intelligent, and thoughtful people.

*Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 9.*—In the vast multitude of Democratic expressions made yesterday in commemoration of Andrew Jackson, the cherished apostle of aggressive Democracy, the utterance of Grover Cleveland will stand out almost single in its patriotic candor. Mr. Cleveland is one of the very few of our great men who always dare to utter the truth for the truth's sake. He is an entire stranger to the diplomatic or demagogic theory of employing words to conceal ideas. He is honest in his faith; honest in his expressions; honest in his actions, and such men are the only safe leaders in politics or

statesmanship. Mr. Cleveland's speech delivered in New York last evening is exquisite in its simplicity and impressive in its candor. It takes no note of the sectional political eruptions which come to-day and perish to-morrow. They rise and fall while honest conviction and the true principles of popular government are imperishable, and there is no man in any party to-day who so heroically and so clearly presents political truth to-day as Grover Cleveland. We have reached a crisis in our political contests when integrity and statesmanship are more valued by the people than political expedients, and of that supreme sentiment Mr. Cleveland is the ideal representative. Others may win great victories by accidental tides but only to invite revulsion and disaster; but the victory won under the honest banner of honest government of the people for the people, must give its grandest lustre in the fruits and stability of the triumph.

*Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Jan. 9.*—It would have delighted "Old Hickory's" heart could he have heard Grover Cleveland's speech before the Business Men's Democratic Association of New York last night. It was such a speech as "Old Hickory" himself would have made, and it should inspire the Democrats of the present day with something of the spirit which controlled the public services of the hero of New Orleans. Cleveland's way is the only way by which the Democratic party can win at the next Presidential election. He is not grappling to undo the work of the Billion-Dollar Congress, except by making another Billion-Dollar Congress impossible through the defeat of the selfish beneficiaries of the monstrous system of Protection. He did not advise Congress last week to pass a free coinage bill, and he does not counsel it to-day to "pass no free coinage bill at this session." He charges the Democratic party to keep its pledges to the people, that the issue of tariff reform is "great enough to deserve the undivided efforts of our party," to "labor incessantly, bravely, and stubbornly, seeing nothing and considering nothing but ultimate success." The people will be quick to discover the difference between this man, who is a Democrat on principle, and other Democrats who would seek to achieve a great political victory by "shifty schemes and insincere professions."

*St. Louis Republic (Dem.), Jan. 10.*—Whatever else he is, he is always straightforward, and there is nothing in any man in public life which so commends him to the people, which gives them such enduring confidence in him as straightforwardness. It was that in Andrew Jackson which made all Democrats "swear by him" at all times when they were not so exasperated with him as to wish to break his neck—as very often they had ample occasion to be, since there never was a man more obstinately wrong-headed when he was wrong than Andrew Jackson. But when the people compared him to such little tricksters as Van Buren they saw the difference and could not help loving Jackson for it. Nor can they help loving Cleveland all the more that he is enough unlike Jackson to despise the little whippersnapper politicians of New York who think they can be Van Burens now.

*Boston Post (Dem.), Jan. 9.*—It needed some such call as this which Mr. Cleveland has raised to inspire the situation, which is fast becoming complicated with other considerations. He declares the one plain, controlling issue in our politics to-day, and he upholds it with a boldness and persistence truly Jacksonian. On this issue the people will win, with the leadership of Grover Cleveland.

*Washington Post (Ind.), Jan. 9.*—The policy Mr. Cleveland recommends has the merit of being brave, consistent, and sound in theory. But it is not the policy of expediency. It seems not to accord altogether with the policy foreshadowed by the Democratic leaders of the House. Possibly, however, they will all get to the front as the battle proceeds.

*Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Jan. 9.*—Mr. Cleveland, in his speech, represents his own wing of

the Democracy as opposed to the Hill faction. Both have the same aim in view, the election of a President, but move in opposite directions for its attainment. One demands that the party stand by its avowed principles which it professes to believe lie at "the foundation of justice." The other proposes to confine its efforts to a fight for power regardless of principles. The Clevelandites profess a confidence in the intelligence of the people; the Hillites count upon unreasoning and blind support. The first says: "We have given sacred pledges," and must fulfill them; the second looks upon pledges as mere bait to catch gudgeons. Senator Hill believes that the Democrats of the land have no special regard for honesty and honor in politics; that they will follow the leader whose unscrupulousness and shrewdness are most likely to give them the spoils of office. His policy is to use all the power his party has from now until next November to injure the Republican party. Under him the Democracy will not attempt any act of statesmanship. It will not try to advance any great governmental policy, to promote any cherished principle, or to strengthen the foundations upon which repose the institutions of a free people. It will simply work to embarrass its political opponents; confine itself to petty, underhand scheming and plotting. This is what Senator Hill avowed in his recent Albany speech. Ex-President Cleveland says this is not Democracy. The Democratic party will decide this difference of opinion in determining which of these two aspiring leaders it will follow.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), Jan. 9.*—It can easily be seen that the one great thought in the mind of the speaker is the suggestion that though the King is dead, the King still lives; that while Jackson is no more in the flesh, his spirit is embodied in the acknowledged leader of the time. In other words, Grover Cleveland wishes the Democracy of the country, in 1892, to fondly believe that history is repeating itself; that the man and the issue, as the New York Times to-day admirably puts it, are before them, and that they may go forward under his inspiring leadership as triumphantly as did the Democratic hosts under the leadership of the hero of New Orleans sixty years and more ago. Yet when the reader comes to this conclusion, satisfactorily or otherwise, according to his political hopes and desires, if he is a fair-minded observer he cannot but note how the ex-President most skillfully avoids any distinct enunciation of those highly eulogized principles of the Democracy of the day which he so confidently declares to be the supreme hope of the Nation. He rings the changes on tariff reform, but is mighty careful not to tell what he means thereby. Likewise, he makes some sharp references to party dishonor, political trickery, conundrums, riddles, doubtful phrases, and all that sort of thing, supposed to have special significance touching the attitude of divers and sundry schemers within his own party, who do not recognize his claim as the prophet of the times. But here, too, it is only glittering generalities. The simple fact is, and no one knows it better than Mr. Cleveland, when it comes to a distinct, positive, thoroughly understandable declaration of the principles of the Democratic party of to-day, there is no man in the country, or out of it, either, who is authorized to speak by authority.

## MR. SPRINGER'S SPEECH—THE PROPOSED NEW SILVER PROGRAMME.

From the address of W. M. Springer, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, at the annual banquet of the Business Men's Democratic Association, at the Hoffman House, Jan. 8.—There is no little apprehension in some quarters, notably in the business centres and in the Eastern States, lest Congress may at this session pass a free coinage bill. Whatever may be my personal views upon the subject, I can state, without any fear of successful contradiction, that there is not the slightest probability of a free coinage bill becoming a

law during this Congress, nor is there the slightest probability of any amendment being made to the existing law on that subject. If any measure on this subject should be passed, it will be one which Democrats, North, South, East, and West can and will cordially support.

The country does not need to be informed, by a bill for a general revision of the tariff, what the Democratic party desires to do upon this subject, or what it would do if the law-making power were in the hands of our party. Since the famous message of President Cleveland to the 50th Congress, which was the first bugle call of the Democratic hosts to do battle for tariff reform, and the passage through the House of Representatives of that Congress of the Mills Bill, and the record made by Democrats in opposition to the McKinley Bill in the last Congress, the country is fairly well advised as to the position of the Democratic party on this subject.

One-half of the tariff burden will be lifted from the shoulders of the people by placing wool on the free list and making the corresponding reductions in the duties on woollen goods. A measure thus affecting so largely the necessary expenses of the people, so essential to their health and comfort, will not fail to attract universal attention, and receive, when thoroughly understood, universal support.

Of one thing the country may be assured, that no step backward in the cause of genuine tariff reform will be taken by the Democratic members of the present House of Representatives. Opposition to the objectionable features of the McKinley Bill, and a demand for tariff reform, will be kept steadily in view, and this issue will be preserved as paramount to and overshadowing all others in the Presidential campaign of 1892.

*Dispatch from Washington, New York Sun, Jan. 12.*—Representative Springer has brought down on his head the wrath of all the silver men in Congress by his announcement that no free coinage bill will be passed by this Congress. The long interview with "the leader of the House," published this morning, and confirming the report published in the *Sun* last week that there would be no silver bill, but instead a proposal for an international monetary conference, has caused almost a sensation. Mr. Springer's position as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee entitles him to speak for the majority, although a large number of Democratic members to-day repudiated his statement. In the Senate, however, such conservative men as Mr. Carlisle indorse Mr. Springer, and the ardent free coinage men are very angry. The Republicans are very much disgruntled also because the Democratic managers have stolen a march upon them by announcing their programme of side-tracking the silver question with the proposition for an international conference. The President and his friends were getting ready to make that proposition themselves, and do not relish having their thunder stolen. To the most conservative men in Congress it looks now as though there would certainly be no silver legislation, and even such an enthusiastic free coinage advocate and Administration opponent as Senator Teller is already pushing the project of a conference, as his bill introduced to-day indicates. The Director of the Mint, Mr. Leech, is also a friend of the plan for a conference, and gives it the weight of his official indorsement.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), Jan. 8.*—If we get the Conference, so much the better. Chicago will be a good place to hold it, because the impracticable nature of bimetalism will be brought home to the people in the vicinity as it could not otherwise be. Since the problem to be dealt with is very much like squaring the circle or producing perpetual motion, the Conference will surely fail, but it may be an educating force. It may show us what fools we are to spend our money to buy seven tons of silver bullion per day when the Treasury can hardly meet its daily bills and is obliged to discharge laborers in midwinter for lack of money to pay their wages. There is a

good deal of difference, so far as we are concerned, between a conference at Chicago and one at Paris. The one is a matter of immediate interest, the other of distant concern. The proceedings of a bimetallic conference here would be followed by our people from day to day, and when the failure came, the reasons for it would be understood. For these reasons, and also because we all want a bridge to carry us over the Presidential election, we give our adhesion to the call for an international bimetallic conference.

*New York Commercial Advertiser (Ind.), Jan. 8.*—Suppose a conference of representatives of all the important nations concerned were held, and that there were a unity of desire to establish free coinage of both gold and silver at a common ratio. Then would come the difficult question of deciding as to what the ratio would be. Would a general agreement at our present ratio close the gap between 75 cents and a dollar and leave the standard of value where it is by making the silver worth 33 1/3 per cent. more than it now is? Or would it lower somewhat the value of gold? Increased use of silver resulting from general free coinage might—many say it must—increase the demand for it and, like all increased demands, raise its value. On the other hand, if by partly supplanting gold it decreased the demand for the latter metal it would thus lower the value of gold. The difficulty of arriving at the proper ratio must be apparent. But it is to be feared that the silver men in America do not contemplate a material change of ratio. If a gold dollar's worth of silver is put in the silver dollar the whole process of adjustment will be to them like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. It is not well to borrow trouble, but any one with a tendency toward pessimism will prophesy that an international conference to settle the silver question will have a very hard time of it. There seems to be only three chances of long preserving the present standard of value in the United States. One is by putting a dollar's worth of silver in the dollar, another is by limiting the coinage of the white metal or its legal tender capacity, as is done abroad, and the third is through the successful action of the much longed-for international agreement.

*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.), Jan. 9.*—If, as alleged, the scheme [for an international silver conference] is a mere pretext to help the Democratic leaders out of a dilemma, Republicans need not be expected to go out of their way to make it a success. So long as European nations indulge the hope that free coinage will be adopted in the United States just as soon as the Democrats get into power, they will be in no hurry to enter into any agreement that would lessen their opportunities for profiting by the change.

#### THE LEADERSHIP AND CANDIDACY OF SENATOR HILL.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met for reorganization on Jan. 8. Various resolutions were adopted, including the following:

We hereby record our grateful appreciation of the unselfish and untiring services rendered by David B. Hill to the Democratic party, and of the brilliant leadership which he displayed in the contest which has just resulted in the vindication of the right of the majority of the people to control the legislative as well as the administrative branch of the Government.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, one of the leaders of Tammany, made a speech, in which he said: "Name whom you will for President, so that he be a Democrat, and leave to us the task of electing him." Mr. Cockran, after the meeting, made to a New York *Sun* reporter the following statement in the course of an interview touching the meaning of his remark:

It is my honest opinion that Senator David B. Hill will be the next Presidential candidate of the Democracy. I do not mean by this that Tammany will go to the Democratic Convention to make any demands, but that it will be clear by the time the Convention meets that Senator Hill can be relied upon to carry this State, and of course this is to be considered when the question of nominating a candidate is under consideration.

*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), Jan. 7.*—If the gentleman with a "name which is the synonym of victory" were nominated he could not carry any Western State. We state this as a matter of fact, and there are two reasons for it. In the first place he is not known to be an adherent of any political or economic principle. If injustice is done him in this regard it is because his utterances are such as to produce that opinion. In the second place the one New York Democrat who has shown the quality of statesmanship is universally believed in the West to have "demonstrated his inability to carry the State" of New York, not because of any honest objection to him, but because he was deliberately knifed by certain of his party associates. It is claimed that this is unjust, but much better evidence of it must be produced than has yet been shown before the Western Democracy will believe it. The Western Democracy does not believe in rewarding-party treason.

*St. Louis Republic (Dem.), Jan. 9.*—Senator David B. Hill is growing more specific in his directions for the management of the Democratic party. After advising "the repeal of the McKinley Bill," he says:

It is objected that a repealing act must affirmatively revive all laws and parts of laws which the McKinley laws superseded. Of course a repealing act must also affirmatively revive the superseded legislation.

So the order Mr. Hill is giving Democrats is to vote for the reenactment of the high Protective tariff of 1883. If Mr. Hill is trying to enlarge his reputation as the Foraker of the Democratic party he is succeeding admirably, but where is the Democrat who will pay any attention to this ludicrous nonsense that, since the passage of the McKinley Bill, the Republican tariff of 1883 has become Democratic, entitled to the support of the Democratic party, which so long denounced it and fought to overthrow it? Mr. Hill is, at times, exasperating, but now he is simply funny.

*Detroit Journal (Rep.), Jan. 8.*—Strange as it may seem, the solid South and the Republican party appear to be drawing nearer together. That section of the country is taking a deeper interest daily in Protection to American industry. It also unites with the Republican party in detestation of Tammany and all its works. The success of Crisp, Hill and Tammany's favorite, has displeased many of the leading Southern journals, and they are not slow to express their dissatisfaction. Among the most outspoken papers is the *Richmond State*, which says: "Again we warn Speaker Crisp that he is not representing the South. Tammany may run New York City, but by the shade of Thomas Jefferson, it will not run the South." If Hill succeeds in forcing himself upon the Democratic party as its Presidential candidate, the solid South may show some weak spots.

*Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Jan. 8.*—The firm grip that David B. Hill has upon his party in New York State is being illustrated every day. The New York Legislature is the latest to pay tribute to his commanding genius. A canvass of the Democratic side of the Legislature reveals the preference of two-thirds of the members for Hill as a Presidential candidate. Of the Democrats who stated their preferences 53 are for Hill, while but 4 had the courage to stick to Cleveland openly. Twenty-six Democratic members would not indicate their choice, but a majority it is commonly believed are inclining toward the Elmira wonder. According to the usual interpretation of a legislative canvass in New York State this portends a solid, or nearly solid delegation for Hill next summer. At the same time it is worth noting that Hill's rabid deliverances upon the Democratic policy are meeting with sharp hostile criticism in many Democratic papers, including some that are reckoned favorable to the new Senator's Presidential aspirations. The evidence of as bitter a contest as ever between the Hill and Cleveland factions is affording Republican journals great joy, as it well may, for with New York State

by reason of Democratic quarrels once more in the doubtful list a Republican victory next fall comes clearly into view.

#### VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN MILLS.

From an interview with Congressman Roger Q. Mills, dispatch from Corsicana, Tex., in the *New York Times*, Jan. 11.—If we persist in the agitation of the free coinage question and demand it in our National Convention, we will lose in our fall election all our Eastern States, and gain none in the West. The result will be the election of a Republican House, Senate, and President, and the passage of a Force bill, with the military in control of our elections in the South. I have, therefore, to avert such a disaster to the Southern people, advised the postponement of the further agitation of the subject until the tariff is reduced. On the tariff issue we have won the country, and can hold it, and put a hundred times more money in circulation than by free coinage. If a free coinage bill is reported in Congress I shall vote for it, as I have always done, but I shall not advise the report of such a bill. If Congress presses earnestly for tariff reform and the Democratic House passes a thorough revenue tariff bill, ignoring and opposing Protection in every feature, and if the National Convention will make that issue in the coming contest and give the people a sound Western Democrat as the nominee for President, we will win, carry the reform, and remain in power for years. The contest in the Convention, from present indications, will be between Hill and a Western competitor. Hill, in his recent speech at Albany, declared for the Protection tariff of 1883. Without giving up all that we have been contending for, we cannot accept his platform or his candidacy, and we must look to the West for our standard-bearer.

#### SENATOR SHERMAN'S REELECTION.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.)*, Jan. 7.—The victory of John Sherman in the caucus of Republican legislators at Columbus last night is a matter for National congratulation. Mr. Sherman is the most eminent man in public life to-day, and, despite all his faults and weaknesses, comes nearer than any one else now left to the measure of a statesman. Though he will be almost seventy when his present term ends in 1893, he is still in vigorous physical condition, and gives promise of being able to render as efficient service during his next term as at any previous time during a public career which has already kept him continuously in office at Washington—as Representative, Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, and then Senator again—for nearly forty years. It would have been nothing short of a National misfortune if the Republicans of Ohio had failed to return him to the Senate, and the misfortune would have been rendered almost intolerable by the fact that his defeat would have meant the success of one of the most notorious blatherskites in American politics. But the most significant feature of this contest at Columbus is not the fact that Senator Sherman won; it is the narrowness of his escape from defeat. In last night's caucus, to be sure, he secured 53 votes to ex-Governor Foraker's 38, but the issue was really decided last week, when the Sherman candidate for Speaker beat Foraker's man by only four votes. The members who had been waiting to see which side would win thereupon went over to Sherman, but if the Foraker candidate for Speaker had received three votes more than he got last Saturday, and the Sherman man three less, Foraker would in all probability have carried the Senatorial caucus last night. So narrow was the escape from defeat in a Republican legislative caucus of the most eminent Republican in the State, whose return to the Senate was desired by the great majority of his party and advocated by three-fourths or four-fifths of the Republican newspapers.

*New York Times (Ind.)*, Jan. 8.—The election of Mr. Sherman as Senator from Ohio is, in a sense, a triumph of the Administration,

but it may very well be, as far as Mr. Harrison in Ohio politics is concerned, a Pyrrhic victory. The Administration did all that it could, and some things that it ought not to have done, even for so good a purpose, to secure the nomination of Mr. Sherman, but success came by only a very small margin. The real test of strength was in the Speakership caucus, and there Mr. Sherman won by but four votes. And it may be set down as certain that in the struggle of the coming spring for the delegation to Minneapolis Foraker and all the forces at his command will be against Mr. Harrison as a candidate. Nor is it at all certain that Governor McKinley will be heartily on the side of Mr. Harrison. He is too distinctly a Presidential possibility himself. These are reasons that may well slightly temper the satisfaction of the President in the defeat of Foraker and the success of Mr. Sherman.

*Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.)*, Jan. 8.—No public man in either party has ever had greater support without regard to political lines than has been given to John Sherman in this contest. Democratic papers have been as earnest in their demand for Sherman's reelection, since it must be a Republican, as have Republican papers. This support has come from every part of the country where there is an appreciation of and a demand for the continuance of the honest money policy of the Government. John Sherman represents this idea more than any other man. He not only has fidelity but he has experience, and he has in his long career in public life demonstrated to the people that he understands financial questions better than any other man in Congress. He is an uncompromising Republican, yet on this question he represents many Democrats, and they want to have him remain in the Senate as a bulwark against those who would soon ruin the credit of the Government and destroy the best financial system ever developed.

*Cleveland Leader (Rep.)*, Jan. 7.—To have made such a campaign as Mr. Foraker has just closed so soon after his last defeat gives unmistakable evidence of remarkable ability as an organizer and a great deal of popularity. The friends of both candidates worked with unflagging zeal and energy. Governor Foraker's support was largely among the younger element of his party. His home being in the most populous city in the State whose representation was almost solid for him, gave him the advantage of a compact group of zealous workers from the start. He was supported also by all the enemies of the Republican party, the fiat money and Farmers' Alliance men, the "reformers" of all descriptions, who looked upon John Sherman as the most conspicuous representative of Republican doctrines. The Democratic papers of Cleveland and elsewhere in the State were persistent and bitter in their assaults on Sherman. The free silver Democrats about here were united for Foraker, and some of them went to Columbus to work for him among our delegation.

*Toledo Blade (Foraker organ)*, Jan. 7.—There are victories that involve remoter results in the nature of defeat, and the outcome of the notable Senatorial struggle in Ohio is one of these. Mr. Sherman had at his back the solid phalanx of Federal office-holders of the State, who labored incessantly from the time the first primary caucus for a legislative nominating convention was held, to put on the ticket men who would vote for Sherman, down to last night's caucus. He had behind him the vast power of the National Administration at Washington, and the equally tremendous influence of the financial institutions of the East. Against him was a majority of the Republican voters of the State—the rank and file, without office or patronage to promise, without any of the potent "arguments" the Sherman managers had ready to their hand. Yet, with all these potent forces arrayed against the younger element of Ohio Republicanism, Sherman's renomination was secured by the narrow margin of nine votes. Surely a "victory" such as this, considering the nature of the conflict, is significant. It will rouse the people to the fact that

the present plan of electing United States Senators is defective, in that it makes it possible for a minority of voters, intrenched in power, to override a majority. It emphasizes the need of an Amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall allow the people to choose their own Senators.

*Columbus Dispatch (Foraker organ)*, Jan. 9.—The *Dayton Journal*, in the late Senatorial contest, treated Governor Foraker with dignity and strong partisan admiration, but courteously censured him for saying he had to fight the political patronage of the Government, from "grandfather's hat to Baby McKee." Theoretically, the expression may have been "undignified," coming from Governor Foraker, but it had a strong practical bearing. To appreciate the necessity, as the speaker saw it, of the use of the expression as a means of showing the great extent to which the Federal power was being exerted, both by a member of the Cabinet and Mr. Sherman's host of Federal appointees, one must have been on the ground. The scene was not only disgraceful, but foreshadowed a weak spot in our form of government. The ex-Governor, in speaking to his friends at a hotel, made use of a short-cut American method to hit this pernicious style of political work a tremendous blow.

*Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Jan. 8.—The renomination of Senator Sherman pleases Wall street and the great moneyed men of the United States, but few others. During his thirty-six years of public life not one measure can be found advocated by Ohio's senior Senator which had for its objects the interests of the masses. On the contrary, the statute-books of the United States contain numerous laws of which he was the promotor, which were framed in the interest of organized capital. These are facts which cannot be successfully controverted. They have been asserted and proved again and again by Republicans of standing and authority. Senator Sherman is in no sense a representative of the people. He represents a powerful autocracy, founded by the Republican leaders, advocated by Republican teachers, and maintained by the corrupt use of money in politics and the prostitution of the civil service of the country to partisan ends. The Republican party, as represented by Mr. Sherman, lives to-day not through the vitality of its principles but through the greed of its members and the spoils of office.

#### SENATOR PEPPER'S BILLS.

*Chicago Daily News (Ind.)*, Jan. 9.—The Farmers' Alliance project of Government loans to farmers on the security of land has at last been formulated in a specific bill before Congress. Mr. Pepper, the Alliance Senator from Kansas, introduced a measure which selects Indiana as the first needy State whose farmers should have a chance at the National Treasury. The bill recites at great length the woes of the Indiana farmers, owing to capitalistic legislation, which has resulted in the enforced mortgaging of a large proportion of farms in the State. It is proposed that \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes be issued and loaned to the Indiana farmers, the Government taking mortgages on the latter's property as security. The payment of interest is to be secured by a tax of 1 per cent. levied by the State and turned into the National Treasury. Foreclosure proceedings are to be much the same as in the case of private creditors, except that when a delinquent has forfeited his farm to the Government and no other purchaser appears he is to be allowed to remain on the property by paying a rental of 2 per cent. It will be interesting to watch the fate of this bill in a Congress that is faced by a depleted Treasury. If it should get into the House of Representatives it would be specially edifying to witness its fate at the hands of a majority that is pledged against an increase of Governmental paternalism. Of course, the pith of the Pepper measure is the favorite Alliance

doctrine that the Government has only to exert itself to stamp out poverty and most of the other ills of humanity. But the bill will never get beyond the committee stage. Mr. Peffer doubtless acted under instructions, but he must have understood the chimerical nature of his task.

*Richmond Times (Dem.), Jan. 9.*—What would be the inevitable result of this? As in a large majority of cases the money borrowed from the Government would not be returned when due, either more aid would have to be extended or the Government would have to take possession of the property of the delinquent and turn him out of house and home. If the first plan were adopted we would see millions of irredeemable Government notes scattered broadcast throughout the land; and if the latter were pursued, we would see an army of destitute citizens shivering with cold and ravenous for food, while the Government is carrying on a series of auction sales throughout the country. Could a more pitiable or horrible picture be imagined? The cruel evictions of which we hear so much in Ireland would be nothing compared to what we would then see in this boasted land of the free, and the result would only be chaos and confusion indescribable. Mr. Peffer's plan for relief to the suffering farmers of the West is wholly impracticable, and evidently some other scheme must be devised.

*Chicago Herald (Dem.), Jan. 7.*—Senator Peffer, like Senator Washburn, wants Congress to prohibit dealing in options and futures, but he proposes a different method of stopping the business. His plan is to treat dealers in options and futures as felons, and imprison them for not more than ten nor less than two years. Mr. Washburn's plan is to put a prohibitory tax on option dealings. In another respect also Mr. Peffer differs from Mr. Washburn. He asks Congress to prohibit trusts and combinations of all kinds in restraint of trade or for the purpose of influencing prices. Mr. Washburn does not ask for any legislation on this subject. A statement recently made by the *Iron Age* should be instructive to Mr. Peffer in this connection, as no doubt it is to Mr. Washburn. The *Iron Age* says that the manufacturers of corrugated sheet iron are perfecting plans for a pool "under the auspices of the National Iron Roofing Association." Describing the plan, the *Age* says there are to be commissioners who will decide how much corrugated iron shall be sold each year, and the sales are to be governed by allotment. "A monthly statement must be made to the commissioners, who may transfer future orders to concerns that have not sold up to the allotment, or may advance prices." Each firm is to enter into contract to abide by the terms of the compact and to be subject to penalty for any violation of them. The contracts cannot be enforced through the Courts, but the pool concerns will probably find some way of enforcing them. Mr. Peffer may learn from this statement what Mr. Washburn no doubt knows already, that if any set of men want to enter into a conspiracy to restrict production and put up prices the Sherman Act has no terrors for them, although it expressly prohibits every operation of this kind under penalty. Mr. Peffer may learn from this that an act of Congress is neither omnipotent nor self-executing, and hence he may begin to doubt whether his bill would be any more effective if enacted into law than the Sherman Act is.

#### RELIEF FOR RUSSIA—THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

*Jersey City Evening Journal (Rep.), Jan. 9.*—Relief will be sent to the starving Russian peasantry from this country. More than six million pounds of flour and corn meal have been contributed to the relief supply, and this will be soon shipped to Russia, to be distributed under the direction of the International Red Cross Association, of which Miss Clara Barton, of this country, is the President. President Harrison sent a message to Congress this week, recommending an appropriation for

the purpose of shipping the food supply to Russia, and a joint resolution was passed in the Senate, 41 to 10, making an appropriation for the chartering of steamships to carry the needed succor to the starving people of Russia. This was the only practical way of giving any Government aid in this generous and charitable work, because the Government has no public vessels that could now be used to transport the relief supplies. It is humiliating to be obliged to record the fact that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives defeated this joint resolution of the Senate. The proposition to give any money for the chartering of the vessels needed was attacked by the peanut and cheese-paring Democratic members of the House, and was by their efforts defeated. That is the sort of Democratic majority now in our National Congress. The appeal must now be made to private benevolence to furnish not only the food to help the starving people of Russia, but the means of carrying it to them.

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Jan. 7.*—Everybody agrees that there is suffering in Russia. Everybody commends the disposition of men in the great grain-growing States to send wheat or flour there to relieve that suffering. The message of the President announcing and favoring such an idea was commendable. The motive of the Senate in authorizing the use of Government vessels or the hiring of vessels by the Government to carry such freight or flour to Russia was excellent. Nevertheless, the action of the House of Representatives on Wednesday in negating the proposition was wise, because more light was thrown on the subject, by the debate which occurred, than before existed. The parts of Russia affected by the shortage of home crops would have to be reached, if at all, by her northern sea-ports. They are hermetically sealed during the winter there, which is not only long, but strong. The only ports of Russia which could be reached for months to come are the southern ports, about as distant from the northern as Omaha is from San Francisco. From the southern ports, to which any American vessels would have to go, to the places in Russia affected by hunger are no railroads, and any grain landed at the southern ports would have to be carried on wheels, if at all, to the distressed region, which could not be reached until the middle or end of next summer. In these circumstances the House tabled the resolutions of the Senate, with the recommendation that intending Northwestern contributors of wheat or flour turn it into money and send the money on cabled warrants to suitable persons in Russia, there to be used for the purchase of food. The application of common sense to a condition which calls for it quite as much as it appeals to philanthropy was signalized by the sensible action of the House of Representatives. There will be endeavors to misrepresent that action for political purposes, but the short duration predicable of falsehood in a reading country with an independent press will be illustrated by the collapse of any such misrepresentation. Money in hand will do the suffering more good than food which cannot reach them.

THE CONNECTICUT GOVERNORSHIP.—Closely following on the heels of this political theft of New York by the Democrats comes the consummation of an equally artistic theft of the Governorship of Connecticut by the Republicans, and with like color of law under the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Morris, Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, was elected at the November election of 1890, having a plurality of some 4,000 over the Republican candidate, and a majority of 26 of the entire vote polled as officially declared by the State Returning Board, composed entirely of Republican State officials. The perfunctory duty of declaring a State officer elected in Connecticut is imposed upon the two branches of the Legislature. The Senate, being Democratic, promptly declared

Judge Morris elected in accordance with the unanimous return of the Republican State Board. The House, being Republican, however, refused to declare him elected, or to declare anybody elected, and upon that technicality Governor Bulkeley, who was not a candidate at all and whose term expired in 1890, claimed and held the office in defiance of a very large popular majority. He is now sustained in that claim by the highest Court, and will continue to serve throughout the entire two years' term to which Judge Morris was elected by the people. This strictly technical Republican theft in Connecticut, like the Democratic theft in New York, is simply naked theft; but political theft seems to have been reduced to a fine art lately and honesty in elections is now entirely subordinate to the success of might over right.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 7.*

SENATOR QUAY.—The movement against Mr. Quay is not inspired by zeal for some other man, but by discontent with Mr. Quay. He has occupied the office for five years, during which time he has shown himself almost as inefficient for the proper duties of a Senator as his colleague, Mr. Cameron. Pennsylvania is now voiceless in the Senate, for neither of its members can advocate, explain, or defend any measure in the interest of the State or present in plain and simple English reasons why any particular measure prejudicial to this Commonwealth should not become a law. No man in his senses would employ a dumb counsel, much less two dumb counsel, to plead for him at the bar, yet Pennsylvania is practically in that position in the Senate. Her own Senators recognize their uselessness by their prolonged absences, of which no one complains, for they serve the State quite as well absent as present. But Senatorial inefficiency is only one count in the indictment of Mr. Quay. His political rule in the State has grown most onerous and offensive to Republicans. The discontent is so prevalent, and so deep-seated, that his retirement has become most necessary for the unity and success of the party. His very candidacy for reelection is a menace to the party. He himself and the methods which he represents, and his subordinates carry out, constitute the one serious cloud on the horizon of the Republican party at the present time. This is recognized on all hands.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Jan. 7.*

#### FOREIGN.

##### THE DEATH OF TEWFIK.

*New York Times, Jan. 9.*—The death of Tewfik, and the succession to the Khedivate of a boy of seventeen, inevitably attract again to Egypt the attention of Europe, which has happily been diverted from that country for the last few uneventful years. The interests of European nations remain what they have been since the construction of the Suez Canal. Although the late Khedive was a man of no force, it is naturally expected that his son and successor will be even more pliable in the hands of whoever gets hold of him, and to get hold of him may be described as the object of the diplomatic manœuvring that is now going on. As "suzerain" of Egypt the Sultan may be supposed to have a stronger interest in its Government than any other European potentate, but the Sultan can scarcely be called a European potentate. Since 1883 the English influence at Cairo has been predominant, and it corresponds to the predominant interest of England in Egyptian affairs. This interest is twofold. It is the private interest of the British bondholders, for whose benefit the British "financial adviser" is admitted to the councils of the Khedive, and the national interest of keeping open the passage to India. The British tenure of Egypt is very much more real than that of Turkey, and it is very unlikely that it will be abandoned. By means of it Great Britain is able to protect both her in-

interests. It is thus quite certain that the English will not voluntarily abandon the hold they have acquired upon the Government of Egypt. Nothing short of a successful war can force them to let go, and throughout the course of such a war they would retain the advantage that their hold upon Egypt gives them for the control of the canal. The French let slip their opportunity ten years ago, when they declined the English proposal for a joint intervention, and left England to intervene alone and to reap for herself the fruits of the intervention. That mistake seems now to be irredeemable. It could be redeemed through peaceful negotiations only if France could induce the other Powers to join her in putting upon Great Britain a pressure that Great Britain could not withstand. Certainly the present attitude toward France of the other Powers does not make such a project in the least promising.

*Courrier des Etats Unis (New York), Jan. 11.*—All the agitation in Europe caused by the change of Khedives in Egypt turns on the hypothesis that this event may trouble the quiet of England, or interfere with her persistent occupation of that part of the domain of the Sultan. The simple fact of the substitution of Abbas for Tewfik Pacha, which is naught but the regular application of the constitutional order of succession, is of no consequence in the present situation. All the English papers, and also a good part of the American press, write about the matter as if the only just and logical point of view for the consideration of it is that of English interests. No weight is attached to the opinions expressed by the French press. The French journals point out that the accession of Abbas furnishes no justification for the prolongation of the military occupation of Egypt by England. The original object of this occupation, they say, has been accomplished; the reorganization of the native army now gives Egypt ample defense against outside dangers; the interior administration has been reconstructed and the finances have been reestablished; consequently the English Government has nothing more to do at Cairo but to furnish fat sinecures to functionaries out of employment and to sons of families in quest of social position. All this is pure truth, which is really the reason that the English correspondents and the American editors who follow their lead are indignant at the French journalists for having dared to remind England of her solemn engagements with France and Europe. We cannot protest too energetically against the audacious allegation of some American newspapers that France has trodden under foot the interest of the Egyptian people. On the contrary, were not time and space lacking, it would be easy to prove that both before and since the English occupation French influence has been very beneficent to both Egypt and its people. We cannot do better than borrow something said by the *New York World*:

There is complaint in England that English interests have been neglected because Prince Abbas has been brought up on the Continent. That shows evidently a want of foresight. If the English Government had bethought itself in time and wanted the future sovereign of Egypt to receive an education deeply stamped with Anglomaniya, it would have sent him to New York and had him educated by the circle which calls itself "society."

#### THE MOROCCO SCARE.

*New York Tribune, Jan. 9.*—The jealousy displayed by the various Powers of the Old World on the subject of Tangiers is due to the fact that it commands the entrance to the Mediterranean in a far greater degree than Gibraltar does. For, whereas the Straits are nineteen miles in width opposite the British stronghold, Tangiers lies at the point where Spain and Africa approach the nearest to one another, the distance from shore to shore being about nine miles. Ships can pass in and out of the Mediterranean without coming within range of the British guns at Gibraltar, but Tangiers, if held and fortified by a European Power, would entirely neutralize the value of the Rock, and control in the fullest

degree the entrance to the Mediterranean. It is to this rivalry among the various Governments of Europe with regard to the ultimate possession of Tangiers, and thereby of the door-key to the Mediterranean, that must be attributed the barbarous condition of Morocco. The Sultan is indebted for the absence of foreign interference in the interests of civilization entirely to the jealousies of France, Spain, Italy, and Great Britain. Were it not for this public slave-markets would never be permitted to remain in operation at Tangiers within both the sight and range of civilized Europe. While a diversity of opinion may prevail as to the issue of the important international question concerning the ultimate possession of Morocco, there is no doubt that the interests of civilization and humanity would be benefited by the presence of a Western Power at Tangiers.

#### HOW FRANCE IS AFFECTED BY THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

*Leipzig Tageblatt, Dec. 16.*—An encouraging indication of the value and importance of the commercial treaties just concluded by the central European Powers is provided by the acute uneasiness and anxiety, the feeling of profound discomfort, that our French neighbors display. It is not without ample cause that the French regard their position as one of complete economic isolation, and are already beginning to search for means by which to extricate themselves from so unprofitable a situation. Without doubt the great tariff union has within it powers of attraction and extension. The negotiations with the Balkan States are beginning to have results, and other countries, as the Iberian and the Scandinavian, will unquestionably seek to put themselves into line with the commercially leagued nations of central Europe. With each new accession France will find herself more and more lonesome. Other countries have nothing to look for in trade respects from the "allies of Cronstadt." At the same time the political significance of the commercial treaties is in no way underestimated in France. Lasting reciprocal arrangements must naturally cement the political friendships of the contracting parties, and must strengthen their desire to make common cause for preventing disturbances of the peace of the world. Thus the Triple Alliance gains new ability to solidify its foundations. France has learned from her relations with Italy that economic hostility irremediably injures political understandings; and Italy was compelled by the politico-commercial unfriendliness of France to keep firmly attached to the Triple Alliance even if there were no other reasons. An openly-avowed and powerful league of peace runs counter to the French scheme for revenge; hence the "patriotic disquietude" which the new treaties have called forth in France. Certainly the views with which the French regard the situation produced by the commercial treaties and the consequences likely to result from them deserve careful attention in Germany, and may console us for any unsatisfactory provisions of detail in the treaties themselves.

#### DEATH OF A FOE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*Il Diritto (Rome), Dec. 24.*—It must be admitted that the present Republic in France is fortunate in that it has seen its principal adversaries disappear one after another or become harmless. The incident at the tomb of Victor Emmanuel, thanks to the good sense of the Liberals of Rome and of Paris, has had results altogether favorable to the consolidation of the existing political order in France and to friendship between France and Italy. And now death removes Monsignor Freppel, Bishop of Angers, the warlike leader of the Left and of the malcontents in the Chamber against the Republic. He was far from being a ferocious inquisitor like the Archbishop Gouthe-Souillard, whose trial has lately made so much noise. On the contrary, Bishop Freppel was very clever and astute, knowing

how to conduct discreetly an intrigue between the clerical and anti-Republican groups, and how to influence, sometimes with witty and sarcastic words, a discussion in the Chamber. In questions relating to Italy he of late made a show of resignation to accomplished facts, but he was not sincere. In ecclesiastical questions he never thrust forward Jesuitism sufficiently to allow people generally to think that he was hostile to the republican form of government. In a word, liberal France has been freed from a dangerous adversary; and the Left, the only parliamentary party which is legally opposing the Republic, has been suddenly deprived of a tried leader. As for Italy, Freppel's transfer to a happier land is a gain for her also, since the Vatican has thereby lost a powerful aid in its intrigues intended to damage the cause of Italian nationality.

#### RELIGIOUS.

##### CREED AND ACTION.

*St. Louis Christian Advocate, Jan. 6.*—The spirit of cavil and dissent, so common at the present day, both in and out of the Church, has seldom taken a more vicious manifestation than in the saying frequently heard, sometimes even from the pulpit: "It matters not what a man believes so long as he acts right." The sentiment is all the more mischievous for containing an apparent truth. Most persons, actuated by the utilitarian spirit of the present, pay more heed to works than to creeds, and seeing men of every Church and some of no religious profession at all, uniting in deeds of charity, acquire almost unconsciously, it may be, the idea that Christian work, benevolent actions, and general uprightness of life will properly take the place of creed. To supplant a thing is to diminish its value and disparage its usefulness, and as general morality of behavior and benevolence of action have been thus exalted the importance of what a man believes is proportionally belittled. The truth is, however, that those who take this view are reasoning from incorrect premises to an erroneous conclusion. To the busy man of the world, absorbed in his own affairs, with no time for examination of the mental and moral motor powers of humanity, it may seem a matter of little consequence what men believe so long as their actions are, or seem to be, for the best interests of the time and race. But the philosopher knows better. The man of affairs looks no further than the surface, for the surface is all that concerns him. He sees nothing, and consequently knows nothing of the strong undercurrent of principle which really controls the actions of an age. The philosopher knows that what men believe is of the utmost importance. An action is transient, a principle is eternal. Men's actions are guided by their principles; their principles are the written or unwritten expression of the creeds. No man can live in a civilized community at the present day and not be a partaker in the benefits of the pure creed which actuates the daily life of humanity. The thing is impossible. Even against his will he will absorb something of the surrounding atmosphere in which he lives and will be the better for his surroundings. Away then with the idea that the actions make the man and that his creed is a matter of no consequence. Paul, without a creed, would have been an obscure Jewish rabbi; Luther, without a creed, would never have been heard of outside the walls of his monastery; John Wesley, without a creed, might have been the fox-hunting parson of an English country village. These men were great because they believed something with all their might, and spent their lives trying to induce other people to believe as they did. They understood fully that to inculcate a pure creed is to set before the eyes of men an ideal, unattainable, perhaps, but nevertheless worthy of an effort at realization; they understood that if the beliefs of men can be set right actions will regulate themselves; they understood

what philosophers of every age do not need to be told, that the principles of action are more enduring than their manifestation.

**CHURCH MUSIC.**—The chief thing to be kept in view in church music is its devotional aspect, not the mere talents of the artists nor the mere musical enjoyment of the audience. Of course, the singers must have talent and of a high order; the audience must be pleased and pleased well. It must be, however, the calm pleasure of devotion, not the wild whirl begotten of a dance or of operatic music. Music, like art and literature, must be accommodated to the audience. Some audiences do not appreciate the more difficult and classical music, whether in the church or out of it. For them difficult music has not a devotional effect. They might be soothed to prayerfulness of soul by a simple hymn, whereas a Mozart's mass might be completely lost upon them. Just as the sermon should be suited to the audience so also should the singing.—*Northwestern Chronicle (St. Paul), Jan. 8.*

**CONSOLATION FOR COUNTRY PARSONS.**—An autograph letter of Thackeray, recently sold in London, dated in 1849, and written to a clerical friend, contains this passage:

Well, what can a man more desire than a good wife, a fair living, a pretty country, and health to enjoy all these good things? A parson's life I should take to be the best and happiest in [the] world—lucky they whose vocation it is. I wish mine was as tranquil.

It should be a consolation to all our brethren in the ministry, especially to those who are well situated in the country, and sometimes look longingly toward the city, which is often the grave of tranquillity, and as frequently to a minister as to anyone else. Oh, the list of ministers that have come to this city, bringing a fine reputation; have struggled a little while, and sunk beneath the waves into an oblivion as deep, dark, and silent as the catacombs!—*New York Christian Advocate, Jan. 7.*

## SOCIAL TOPICS.

### THE LOTTERY FIGHT.

*Christian Union (New York), Jan. 9.*—The essential facts to be borne in mind by all Northern readers are two: First, that the question whether this confidence game shall be chartered depends upon the negro vote; second, that the negro vote probably depends upon the people of the North. The best white sentiment of Louisiana is more than opposed to the lottery; it has gone into camp for a fight to the death against it. The churches are against it. The trades unions are against it. The farmers are against it. The ministry, white and negro, is against it. The Christian press is against it. The "idle rich" and the idle poor, the vicious, the lazy, the self-indulgent, the ignorant, the conscienceless, are all in its favor. In these elements lie the strength of the lottery campaign; but to these are added the men who vote the "regular" ticket, no matter what results follow, and the men who are so poor that a bribe of \$31,500,000, taken from the taxes of the State, blinds their moral judgment. Nevertheless, the result of this election would not be doubtful were it not for the negro vote. That vote will be purchased cajoled, flattered, enticed into voting for the lottery. On what can the Nation depend for resisting these corrupting influences? Largely on the influence of the North. The negro believes in the Northerner with a faith touching in its simplicity. He believes in the Republican North because the Republican North emancipated him and the Republican North has since undertaken to educate him. He will follow the lead of the Republican North. Money cannot bribe him from the Republican ranks. The opportunity of the Republican North is its duty. A great opportunity is always a great duty. President Harrison has thrown the weight of the Administration against the lottery. Postmaster-General Wanamaker is its declared and bitter foe. The

Federal officers in Louisiana are enlisted against it. This opens the way to something more; it makes it possible for the Republican North to enter this campaign; to send into Louisiana men and money—money for distributing an anti-lottery literature among the colored people, men appealing to the negro population to prove that the confidence reposed in them by the North has not been reposed in vain.

### CONGRESSMAN LITTLE'S BILL.

The following is the text of a bill introduced in the National House of Representatives last week by Congressman J. J. Little of New York:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: (1.) That for the purposes of this act the words lottery and lotteries shall be understood to mean all schemes and devices where chance is the main element to determine who shall be the beneficiaries in the result of any drawings or distributions of anything of value.

"(2.) Every ticket or other evidence of an interest in any lottery shall be printed on plain white paper in the English language, expressing the name and location of the lottery, the names of the officers and manager of such scheme, and the name and residence of the purchaser of such ticket, together with the name and residence of the person selling, delivering, or transferring the same indorsed thereon in ink, and the sum paid for the said ticket or receipt shall also be indorsed thereon in ink by the person who sells or transfers the same. All such tickets or receipts shall be at least four inches wide and six inches long.

"(3.) No person, firm, or corporation shall issue, sell, transfer, or deliver any lottery ticket or receipt, or other evidence of interest in any lottery without affixing thereto revenue stamps of the United States equal to 75 per cent. of the face or stated value of each of said tickets or receipts, and canceling said stamps in the manner now provided by law for cancellation of stamps.

"(5.) Every person, firm, or corporation which may sell, transfer, or deliver any lottery ticket or tickets shall first obtain a license therefor from the Department of Internal Revenue of the United States and pay \$100 therefor and renew such license annually.

"(5.) Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction therefor be punishable by fine not exceeding \$5,000 for each offense or imprisonment not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the Court; and in case the offender is a firm or corporation the members of such firm or the officers of such corporation shall be severally liable to the penalties named herein.

"(6.) The Treasury Department shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect.

"(7.) Any person who shall furnish information leading to the conviction of any person for violation of this act or any of the provisions thereof shall be paid two-thirds of the fines collected for any such violation of this act, to be paid by order of the Court when such fines are collected.

"(8.) This act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage."

## THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

### LIQUOR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

*New York Voice (Proh.), Jan. 14.*—It is announced that permission has already been granted for the sale of liquor at the World's Fair. The concession has been made to foreigners (Germans) who wish to conduct a typical German beer garden on the grounds, as one of the indications of the progress of civilization which the world has made since the days of Columbus! Whether an inebriate asylum is also to be on exhibition we have not heard. There is just one way in which there seems to us to be any chance to prevent the

sale of liquor at the World's Fair. Petitions will not do it, though they be sent in by the shipload. All the protests that the church papers can publish will not do it, and the resolutions that church conferences and synods may pass will not do it. These are well enough in their way, and if they accomplish nothing else will register a protest against the shame of placing on exhibition before the world the progress in drunkard-making. One thing would probably call a halt to the programme, and that is the announcement next November that one million votes have been cast for the Prohibition candidates for President and Vice-President. The "petition" to circulate is the Million Voters' Agreement. The protest to make is the Prohibition ballot. The resolutions to adopt will be in the Prohibition platform to be adopted in June 30, 1892, at St. Louis. So long as the voters of this Nation, in about four million who call themselves followers of Christ, continue to vote for the legalization of drunkard-factories in their own cities and States, so long will their paper protests against the sale of liquor at the World's Fair be disregarded. And they ought to be, what is more. If we were the World's Fair Commissioners, and protests came in to us from voters whom we knew to be voting for license parties, we would have them—the petitions, not the voters—fed into the flames at the earliest possible opportunity.

### PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF HIGH TAX IN DETROIT.

*Detroit Tribune, Jan. 6.*—The *Tribune* pointed out the other day that there are yet some 1,200 saloon-keepers in the city of Detroit paying a beer tax for selling whiskey or not paying any tax at all. Since the beginning of the present agitation for the enforcement of the liquor law over 100 liquor-dealers have paid the spirituous liquor tax. This number is about one-fourteenth of the total number of those who should pay it. It is apparent, therefore, that much remains to be done in the way of bringing the delinquents to time. We are aware of the difficulty of securing evidence of the sale of whiskey in hundreds of the smaller places, but the police should not relax their efforts to get such evidence as they can. The tax provision of the law is its most important feature. If that cannot be enforced it is well-nigh useless to attempt to enforce other and minor provisions. It is alleged that the police are devoting more time to making complaints under the screen section of the law than to getting evidence against non-paying whiskey sellers. It is claimed that the Court dockets are being clogged up with minor cases will delay the trial of more important offenses. When every provision of the law has been so flagrantly violated as in Detroit it is impossible to bring about a sweeping reform at once. If the police, the prosecuting officers, and the Courts punish non-paying liquor-dealers and compel all saloon-keepers to file bonds they will carry into effect the two main provisions of the law. If more than this can be done, well and good; but this should not be left undone.

### A PLEA FOR GOOD FEELING.

*Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago), Jan. 7.*—Christian Prohibitionists do not forward their hearts' desire when they denounce third party voters as "fanatics" and "revilers of their brethren," nor do third party voters contribute to their final success when they denounce lingering Republican voters as traitors and delayers of victory over the saloon. We heartily wish that in one of the recent National campaigns 500,000 or 1,000,000 Prohibition votes might have been cast for the edification of Democrats who deserve the day of wrath, or the warning of Republicans who might avert the day of wrath by doing right. The day of wrath is sure to come if Prohibitionists in the Republican party and third party advocates do not permanently alienate each other. We are

trying to prevent this alienation in order that the day of wrath may not be delayed. The impatient general is not a general. Generalship includes patience. Excessive intolerance never won a good cause. Good men who insist that Woman's Suffrage must be in the third party's platform can never succeed without the help of those who hold that a platform that includes Woman's Suffrage is sure to defeat Prohibition for a generation. It is not an answer to say that alliance with woman is far better than alliance with any party that expressly or according to tendency supports High License. The fact is, thousands who honor woman exceedingly and will presently consent to enfranchise women, believe that a platform which now makes that suffrage a test of loyalty to Prohibition does in fact delay and practically defeat Prohibition. We are not now arguing that issue, but simply stating the case as it exists in the minds of thousands of good men who are not to be condemned as traitors because they do not agree with one other class of Prohibitionists.

#### ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.

*Christian at Work (New York), Jan. 7.*—The criminal statistics of a great city like this are always full of interest and suggestiveness to the student of social problems. The records of our Police Department for the year just past are particularly interesting. They show that more arrests were made during that time than in any previous year. The total number of arrests for all offenses was exactly at 90,207. Of the number of prisoners, 71,091 were males and 19,116 females; 17,278 males and 7,827 females were arrested for being drunk; 6,363 males and 2,071 females for being drunk and disorderly, and 10,653 males and 4,733 females for disorderly conduct. There were 28 arrests for arson, 123 for homicide, 1,800 for grand larceny, 3,460 for violation of the Excise Law, and over 4,000 of suspicious persons. In two years there has been an increase of over 8,000 in the number of arrests. The most significant fact about these figures is the large proportion of arrests which may be credited to the liquor traffic. Nearly forty thousand are so credited on the records, and it may be safely estimated that of the number of arrests for homicide and disorderly conduct fully ten thousand might be credited to the same source, which would make a total of fifty thousand arrests, or more than one-half of the whole number for the year due to the traffic in intoxicating liquor. And, worst of all, the figures show that crime is increasing in this city in greater ratio than the population.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### THE MADNESS OF MAUPASSANT.

*Dispatch from London, New York Sun, Jan. 10.*—There seems to be little doubt that Guy De Maupassant is hopelessly insane, although Dr. Blanche, the noted specialist in lunacy, in whose private asylum the demented novelist is, says that there is a possibility of his ultimate recovery. De Maupassant, who only yesterday became calm after his attempt to commit suicide at Cannes on the previous Saturday, has long indulged himself in morphine and hashish eating, and recently has taken to the consumption of large quantities of ether. Aside from the terrible effects of these drugs on his brain there is hereditary influence to be taken into account, his father having died in an insane asylum, and his mother, who still lives, not being in her right mind. It was found necessary to bring De Maupassant in a strait-waistcoat from Cannes to Paris, and upon his being set free from it in Dr. Blanche's hospital he made a violent assault upon the attendants and it required seven men to restrain him. Yesterday, however, he became calm, and was induced to eat. A Cannes newspaper gives the following particulars of the suicidal attempt: "At 10 o'clock on Saturday evening he sat down at his desk, intending to resume the writing of his new novel,

'L'Angelus,' which he had discontinued for some days. All efforts to concentrate his thoughts proved unavailing, and in an hour or so he sprang up from his chair in violent excitement, brought his fist heavily down on his writing table and exclaimed: 'Another man overboard. Nothing left now but to die.' He took a razor from his dressing-room and gashed his throat. The noise made by his body falling brought his valet and the sailing master of his yacht." Incipient paralysis and that peculiar mania described as *la folie des grandeurs* are the chief symptoms of his disease, which leave but small hope of recovery. Up to the day on which he attempted his life he wrote rational letters to friends in Paris, but complained therein of intolerable pains. It is affirmed that, having possibly a presentiment of his coming affliction, the novelist, a short time ago, summoned a solicitor from Paris and made his will. De Maupassant told his friends that "L'Angelus" was the finest thing he had ever attempted, and was to be his literary testament. "My other works may disappear, but this, please God, will not." De Maupassant was also preparing a volume of studies on Flaubert, Tourgueniev, and Dostoevsky for two or three months before his attempt at suicide. He had been at Cannes under the supervision of devoted relatives and friends, but he has not been able to breathe freely or to sleep, and has passed most of his nights on his yacht on the Mediterranean. It is only within a little more than a year that the novelist at the beginning of that period, young, famous, and rich, has been transformed from a gay *bon vivant* into a misanthrope, and finally into a homicidal lunatic.

##### THE GRAIN CROPS OF 1891

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Jan. 9.*—The estimates of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture regarding the extent of the cereal yield of 1891 tell a wonderful and inspiring story. According to these figures the production of wheat in that year was 611,780,000 bushels, of corn 2,060,154,000 bushels, and of oats 736,394,000 bushels. This is by far the greatest wheat crop ever produced in the United States, and was never closely approached in any other country in the world. The largest previous yield was in 1884, but that was only 512,765,000 bushels. That crop was not only far surpassed in the aggregate by the one of 1891, but it was exceeded in comparison with population. In 1884 there were 9.2 bushels of wheat raised for each man, woman, and child in the country, but in 1891 the amount was 9.4 bushels. In only one year, 1889, was 1891's yield of corn and oats surpassed, and even in that year the excess was slight. All other records were broken by the great production of these two articles in the year which has just ended. The aggregate cereal crop of the year went far ahead of that of any previous twelvemonth. Prices, too, on the whole, despite the immense output, were very favorable to the producer. This is a condition of things at which all classes of people can afford to rejoice. It is well known that the crop figures of the Department of Agriculture are always conservative. They are usually within the estimates made by the financial, trade, or other publications which collect statistics on this subject. They are undoubtedly as near correctness as is possible to go under any system of investigation yet devised.

##### BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

*Bradstreet's (New York), Jan. 9.*—Shipbuilding in Great Britain for the year 1891 shows a slight falling off as compared with the years 1889 and 1890, but the tonnage produced shows a very considerable gain as compared with the years from 1884 to 1888 inclusive, and surpasses even the record for the years 1882 and 1883, which were regarded as satisfactory years. From returns compiled by the *Herald*, of Glasgow, it appears that the total construction for 1891 amounts to 1,267,472 tons, or

4,791 tons less than that of 1890. The construction for the eleven years ending with the present was as set forth in the following table given in the journal mentioned:

##### BRITISH SHIPBUILDING FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Tonnage.	Year.	Tonnage.
1881.....	1,000,000	1887.....	578,000
1882.....	1,200,000	1888.....	903,687
1883.....	1,250,000	1889.....	1,300,933
1884.....	750,000	1890.....	1,272,263
1885.....	540,000	1891.....	1,267,472
1886.....	473,000		

It will be seen from the above table that the production suffered a sharp decline in the year 1884, falling off, indeed, fully 40 per cent., and that it continued to decline during the two succeeding years, reaching its lowest point for the period in the year 1886. From that time on it increased, until it reached its highest point, 1,300,933 tons, in the year 1889. From that point it receded slightly in the succeeding year, and the figures for 1891, as has been said, show a slight further decline. The showing, however, is regarded as satisfactory, especially in view of the lean half decade which succeeded 1883, and during which dismal predictions as to the decay of this great national industry were very prevalent. The Clyde still holds the first place in the list, with a tonnage amounting to more than a third of the total. Its production, however, shows a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The Tyne shows a still larger decrease, and falls into third place, the Wear taking second place as a shipbuilding centre. Of the total number of vessels constructed, viz., 952, 209, or more than one-fifth, were sailing vessels, with a tonnage showing a still larger proportion of the whole.

##### THE CURRENTS OF THE ATLANTIC.

*The Churchman (New York).*—The Hydrographic Bureau at Washington for two years has been trying to learn something of the characteristics of the Atlantic Ocean as a great moving body of water, by means of bottles containing papers, which have been dropped overboard from vessels in many places, to drift at the mercy of the winds and waves. Many of these bottles have been found and picked up again either in the open sea or on shores where they had stranded. Knowing from its records where the bottles had been thrown overboard, the bureau has been able to trace, in a general way, the path they must have followed in order to reach the places where they were found. In a report published on July 1 this year, and accompanied by a map of the Atlantic, the adventures of a hundred and thirteen bottles are recorded. Being partially filled with air and then securely corked, the bottles float on the surface of the water, and go wherever the wind and the currents of the sea carry them. Each bottle contains a record of the place and the date of its starting. Some of those found have floated for many months on the bosom of the Atlantic, and traveled thousands of miles. It has been found that bottles dropped overboard between the shores of the United States and England or France generally travel towards the northeast, following the course of that great river in the ocean called the Gulf Stream. Bottles started off the coasts of Spain or Africa travel westwards until they arrive among the West India Islands. Along the European side of the ocean the bottles take a southerly course, and along the American side a northerly course. Thus, as a result of winds and currents, the whole Atlantic is shown to be slowly circulating round and round, like an enormous pool.

**PROTECTION FOR SHIPS FROM LIGHTNING.**—Ships at sea are seldom struck by lightning now. The explanation is to be found in the general use of wire rope for rigging as well as in the fact that the hulls of ships are now usually constructed of iron or steel. The ship thus forms an excellent conductor, by means of which the electricity is diverted into the ocean before it has time to do serious damage. It is remarked that wooden ships rigged with ordinary rope rigging still show the same percentage of casualties as formerly.—*Electrical Review (New York).*

## Index to Periodical Literature.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Boardman (Dr. Andrew). Sketches of Phrenological Biography. Charlotte Fowler Wells. *Phren. Jour.*, Jan., 34 pp.
- Columbus, The Royal Patroness of. Richard Malcolm Johnston. *Cath. World*, Jan., 13 pp. Sketch of the life of Queen Isabella.
- Cromwell (Oliver). The Rev. W. A. Quayle, M.A. *Meth. Mag.*, Toronto, Jan., 9 pp.
- Curtis (The Rev. Dr. Samuel Ives), Professor of Old Testament Literature and Interpretations, Chicago Theological Seminary. Prof. George H. Gilbert, Ph.D. *Old and New Test. Student*, Jan., 5 pp. With Portrait.
- Gladstone (Mr.), The Home-Life of. *The Young Man*, Jan., 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- McCulloch (The Rev. Oscar Carlton). Alexander Johnson. *Charities Rev.*, Jan., 8 pp. With Portrait. President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, who died Dec. 10, 1891.
- McLeod (James), "Octogenarian Farmer." *Phren. Jour.*, Jan., 4 pp. With Portrait.
- Schofield (General John M.), Commander of the United States Army. *Phren. Jour.*, Jan., 2 pp. With Portrait.
- Stephenson (The Rev. Dr. T. B.) and His Work. *Meth. Mag.*, Toronto, Jan., 11 pp. Illus.
- Williams (Roger). Prof. A. H. Newman, D.D. *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, Jan., 11 pp. Sketch of his life.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Ἀνέλιπτοι*, On Grote's Interpretation of. Prof. W. S. Scarborough, LL.D. *Education*, Jan., 7 pp.
- Arithmetical Operations, The Greek Method of Performing. John Tetlow, Head Master Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston. *School and College*, Jan., 14 pp.
- English, Claims for, as a Study. Principal True W. White. *Education*, Jan., 54 pp.
- Education (Secondary) in Census Years. James H. Blodgett, U. S. Census Office. *School and College*, Jan., 74 pp. Social conditions illustrated in the history of secondary education in the United States in the fifty years of the educational census.
- Education, Some of the Next Steps Forward in. E. B. Andrews, Pres. of Brown University. *School and College*, Jan., 124 pp. The need of closer touch between teachers and pupils, some fresh means to thoroughness in educational work, etc.
- Education (State)—Its Purposes and Needs. Prof. W. M. Beardshear. *Education*, Jan., 8 pp.
- Education (The Higher) and Christianity. Pres. Charles F. Thwing. *Education*, Jan., 54 pp. Discusses the method in which the higher education promotes Christianity.
- Education (the Secondary and Higher). The Support of, by the State. The Rev. A. D. Mayo. *Education*, Jan., 84 pp.
- French Universities, Instruction in. With Special Reference to Instruction in Public Law and Economics in the Law Faculties. Leo S. Rowe. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 24 pp.
- Jurisprudence in American Universities. E. W. Hufent. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 6 pp. The importance of a study of jurisprudence, etc.
- Kindergartens of San Francisco. Minna V. Lewis. *Home-Maker*, Jan., 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Meredith (Owen), The Poems of. The Rev. Prof. Alfred H. Reynar, LL.D. *Meth. Mag.*, Toronto, Jan., 9 pp. With Portrait.
- Pupils (Inspiring) to Honorable Actions. Prof. J. M. Richardson. *Education*, Jan., 3 pp.
- School Adjustment (the), The Amenities of. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Jenkins. *Cath. World*, Jan., 8 pp.
- School (the Grammar) Curriculum, The Proposed Reform in. Prof. D. C. Wells. *Andover Rev.*, Jan., 10 pp.
- Swedish System (The) at Chautauqua. Anita M. Kellogg. *Werner's Voice Mag.*, Jan., 2 pp. Characteristics of the system, etc.
- Text-Books, Why Teachers Should Go Beyond. S. T. Frost. *Education*, Jan., 5 pp.

## POLITICAL.

- Arbitration (International). Eleanor L. Lord. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 16 pp. Discusses International Arbitration as a working system.
- Municipality (A Modern), or, Local Municipal State, The Political Organization of. W. D. Lewis. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 13 pp.
- Municipal Government, The Study of the Science of. F. P. Prichard. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 8 pp.
- Party Government. Charles Richardson. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 4 pp. The present system is unsatisfactory.

## RELIGIOUS.

- Belgium, Religious Life and Thought in. *Sunday at Home*, London, Jan., 5 pp. Illus.
- Black-Spur Splitters (the), A Brief Ministry Among. *Sunday at Home*, London, Jan., 44 pp. Illus. Description of a clergyman's experience among the "Splitters" of Black-Spur range of mountains in Australia.
- Cahensly (Mr.) and the Church in the United States. The Rev. Henry A. Braun, D.D. *Cath. World*, Jan., 14 pp. A defense of the Church against Cahensly's misrepresentations.
- Church (the Local), The Expansion of. A. E. Dunning, D.D. *Andover Rev.*, Jan., 11 pp. With special reference to the Congregational body.
- Fossil Men. Prof. L. A. Fox, D.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 15 pp. A paper on Geological anthropology in its relation to Biblical history.
- God, Kind and Paternal. The Rev. Prof. James Pitcher, A.M. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 8 pp. Argues that God is infinitely kind to all His creatures.
- Hart's (The Rev. Dr.) Missionary Journey in Western China. The Rev. James C. Seymour. *Meth. Mag.*, Toronto, Jan., 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- India, The Religions of, as Illustrated in Their Temples. The Kailas at Ellora. The Rev. Charles Merk, Ph.D. *Sunday at Home*, London, Jan., 4 pp. Illus.
- Inspiration, Theories of. Charles S. Albert, D.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 11 pp. A defense of Inspiration against the Higher Criticism.

- Jesus, The Teachings of, Shall They Be Taken Literally? The Rev. Arthur S. Phelps, B.D. *Old and New Test. Student*, Jan., 4 pp.
- Judas Iscariot. A Study. The Rev. S. G. Green, D.D. *Sunday at Home*, London, Jan., 2 pp.
- Love (The Great). Christian Van DerVeen, D.D. *Andover Rev.*, Jan., 13 pp. God's Love, 1 John iv. 18-20.
- Minister (the Christian) of To-day, The Mediating Function of. The Rev. Philip S. Moxom. *Andover Rev.*, Jan., 11 pp.
- Missions (Modern), The Genesis of. The Rev. J. A. Singmaster, A.M. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 9 pp.
- Nativity (the), Drama of. Austin Bierbower. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 18 pp. The birth of Christ, as related by St. Mathew.
- Preacher (the), Some Perils of. The Rev. W. E. Pearson, D.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 10 pp. Points out special dangers growing out of the conditions under which he works.
- Reformation (the), The Making of. (Middle Ages—1520.) The Rev. Frank Manhart, A.M. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 8 pp. A survey of the characteristics of the period which merged into that of the Reformation.
- Religion and Progress. Interpreted by the Life and Last Work of Nathen Wilks Call. Moncure D. Conway. *Monist*, Jan., 15 pp.
- Shadow (a), The substances of. Prof. M. H. Richards, D.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, Jan., 11 pp. The shadows are natural religions.
- St. John of the Cross, The Centenary of. *Cath. World*, Jan., 8 pp.
- St. Paul, The Spiritual Experiences of. II.—"Branded." The Rev. J. T. L. Maggs, B.A. *Sunday at Home*, London, Jan., 2 pp.
- Turkish Empire (the), Missionary Problems in. The Rev. Charles C. Starbuck. *Andover Rev.*, Jan., 12 pp.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Academy (the American), Proceedings of the Tenth Scientific Session, Nov. 24, 1891. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 7 pp.
- Clifford (Prof.) on the Soul in Nature. F. C. Conybeare. *Monist*, Jan., 16 pp. A critique of Prof. Clifford's lectures.
- Climates (American) and Their Physical Effects on Man. P. C. Remondino, M.D. *Sanitarian*, Jan., 114 pp.
- Cuneiform Inscriptions, The Discovery and Decipherment of. I. The First Period of Assyro-Babylonian Excavations. Robert Francis Harker, Ph.D. *Old and New Test. Student*, Jan., 5 pp.
- Evolution (Mental). An Old Speculation in a New Light. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan. *Monist*, Jan., 17 pp.
- Facts and Mental Symbols. Prof. Ernst Mack. *Monist*, Jan., 11 pp. Argues that we must distinguish between facts of which the senses take cognizance, and what we mentally supply.
- Meteorological Conditions, Relations of, to the Origin and Prevalence of Acute Diseases. N. S. Davis, M.D. *Sanitarian*, Jan., 8 pp.
- Philosophy, the Study of, When Should It Begin? B. C. Burt, Formerly Docent in History of Philosophy at Clark University. *School and College*, Jan., 6 pp. Believes that the study of philosophy should begin in the early years of a college or university course.
- Phrenology, The Utility of. Dr. U. E. Fraer. *Phren. Jour.*, Jan., 4 pp.
- Sanitation, The Status of, in the United States as Indicated by the Most Recent Official Reports and Other Sources of Information. Harry Kent Bell, M.D. *Sanitarian*, Jan., 16 pp.
- Soil and Vegetation, The Power of, Combined to Destroy Disease Germs, and so Prevent the Possibility of the Spread of Enthetic Disease in Consequence of Sewerage Farming. Alfred Carpenter, M.D. *Sanitarian*, Jan., 10 pp. Read at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London, 1891.
- Things, Are There, in Themselves? Dr. Paul Curus. *Monist*, Jan., 41 pp.
- Tubercular Consumption, The Dwelling-House in Relation to. R. Thorne Thorne, M.B., F.R.S., etc. *Sanitarian*, Jan., 14 pp.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Capital and Interest. S. M. Macvane. *Quar. Jour. Economics*, Jan., 22 pp. Defines capital and interest.
- "Capital, the Positive Theory of," Comments on. Hugo Bilgram. *Quar. Jour. Economics*, Jan., 17 pp.
- "Christmas Society" (The) and Its Critics. Robert W. De Forest. *Charities Rev.*, Jan., 10 pp. Some of the more important articles bearing on this subject.
- Economy (Every-Day). Mrs. Georgia B. Jenks. *Charities Rev.*, Jan., 6 pp. Economy in little things.
- George (Henry) and the Late Encyclical. Charles A. Ramm. *Cath. World*, Jan., 13 pp. An examination of Henry George's objections to the doctrine of the Encyclical.
- Graziani's (Professor) Economic Theory of Machinery, Note on. Stuart Wood. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 8 pp.
- Income Tax (The Prussian). Joseph A. Hill. *Quar. Jour. Economics*, Jan., 20 pp.
- Industries, the Public Regulation of, The Basis of the Demand for. W. D. Dabney. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Jan., 17 pp. With special reference to monopolies.
- Mechanical Invention, The New Civilization Depends on. Dr. W. T. Harris. *Monist*, Jan., 5 pp.
- Labour, The Organization of. Prof. W. J. Ashley, M.A. *Meth. Mag.*, Toronto, Jan., 13 pp. This paper, by the Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, is especially interesting from the fact that it advocates trades' unions, and declares that workmen are justified in striking.
- Pauperism, The Effect of Taxation Upon. Bolton Hall, Sec'y N. Y. Tax-Reform Association. *Charities Rev.*, Jan., 6 pp. Excessive taxation makes paupers.
- Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1891. William B. Shaw. *Quar. Jour. Economics*, Jan., 16 pp. I. Labor and Social Relations. II. Finance and Corporations.
- Wage-Statistics, The Evolution of. Carroll D. Wright. *Quar. Jour. Economics*, Jan., 39 pp. Shows what has been done in the last twenty years.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

- Columbus, The Birthplace of. The Rev. L. A. Dutto. *Cath. World*, Jan., 15 pp. An attempt to ascertain the truth in reference to birthplace of Columbus.
- Logan Homestead in Calumet Place, Washington. Harriet Taylor Upton. *Home-Maker*, Jan., 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Navy (the United States), The Apprentice System of. Lieut. Wadhams. *Andover Rev.*, Jan., 12 pp. History of the system; regulations, etc.
- Pigmy City (a) in the Andes, Discovery of the Ruins of. Kal Blanco. *Home-Maker*, Jan., 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Stammering: Its Nature and Treatment. Emil Behnke. *Werner's Voice Mag.*, Jan., 14 pp.
- Young Man (a), When I Was. Recollections and Reflections. Prof. John Stuart Blackie. *The Young Man*, Jan., 5 pp.

## GERMAN.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Boring, (Deep) and Its Application. Fr. Kieslinger. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 6 pp. With 22 cuts of implements and appliances.
- Deciduous Trees (Our), The Autumnal Defoliation of. Julius Blanc. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Brunswick, Dec., 5 pp.
- Frankfurt Exhibition (the), Transfer and Distribution of Power at. Bernhard Dessau. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Brunswick, Dec., 6 pp.
- Gizeh, The Museum of. Heinrich Brugsch. *Rundschau*, Berlin, Dec., 31 pp.
- Ice-Basins (The) in Kamschatka and Northern Siberia. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 1 p.
- Magnetism (The Earth's), Observations of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 4 pp.
- Paper, Microscopic Examination of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 3 pp. Illus.
- Plants, The Respiration of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 1 p.
- Remedies (Modern). Hermann Ahlgreen. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Brunswick, Dec., 5 pp. Treats of modern medical discoveries, anesthetics, etc.
- Spain, Prehistorical Vestiges in. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 1 p.
- Stones (the Different Sorts of), The Deposition and Stratification of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 2 pp.
- Telegraphy (Multiple) Through Currents of Arithmetical and Time Sequences. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 1 p.
- Urania (the), The Establishment of, in Berlin. William Fromont. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 4 pp. Gives the history of the establishment of this popular institution for instruction in astronomy, etc.
- Vertebral Column (the), The Structure of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 2 pp. Illus.
- Weather-Makers (Our). *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Dec., 5 pp. An essay on practical meteorology with portraits of 8 distinguished meteorologists.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

- China, Domestic and Social Position of Women in. Prof. C. Arendt. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Dec., 21 pp.
- Grecian Life (Ancient), Pictures from Hugo Blümmer. *Nord und Sud*, Breslau, Dec., 21 pp.

## Books of the Week.

## AMERICAN.

- Argentina and the Argentines. Notes and Impressions of a Five Years' Sojourn in the Argentine Republic, 1885-90. Thomas A. Turner. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, Illus., \$3.00.
- Browning, A Primer on. Mary F. Wilson. Macmillan & Co. 75c.
- Browning Cyclopædia. A Guide to the Study of the Works of Robert Browning. With Copious Explanatory Notes and References on all Difficult Passages. Edward Berdoe. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$3.50.
- Carriers, the Law of, A Treatise on, as Administered in the Courts of the United States and England. Rob. Hutchison. Callaghan & Co., Chicago. Sheep, \$6.50.
- Character, How to Read, in Features, Forms, and Faces: A Guide to the General Outlines of Physiognomy. H. Frith. Ward, Locke, Bowden & Co. Cloth, 50c.
- Chemical Theory, An Introduction to. Alexander Scott. M. A. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- Christian Apology (The). Paul Schanz, D.D., Ph.D. Translated by the Rev. Michael F. Glancey and the Rev. Victor J. Schobel, D.D. 3 vols. Vol. I. God and Nature. Vol. II. God and Revelation. Fr. Pustet. Cloth, Vol. I., \$2.75. Vol. II., \$3.50.
- Electricity Simplified. T. O'Connor Sloane. A.M., E.M., Ph.D. Norman W. Henley & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.00.
- English, Wells of. Isaac Bassett Choate. Roberts Brothers. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Evolution, The Doctrine of, Its Scope and Influence. John Fiske. D. Appleton & Co. Evolution Series, No. 17. Paper, 10c.
- Florida, Guide Book to. Charles Ledyard Norton. Third Edition, Revised with New Index. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Friends (My), With. Tales Told in Partnership. With an Introductory Essay on Art and Mystery of Collaboration. Brander Matthews. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Galvanic Circuit (The) Investigated Mathematically. G. S. Ohm. D. Van Nostrand Co. (Van Nostrand Science Series, No. 102.) Paper, 50c.
- Goethe, His Life and Writings. Oscar Browning, M. A. Macmillan & Co. 90c.
- Henry (Patrick). Life, Correspondence, and Speeches. William Wirt Henry. Charles Scribner's Sons. Vols. I and II now ready. 3 vols. Cloth, \$12.00.
- Ibsen (Henrik), Four Lectures on. Dealing Chiefly with His Metrical Works. Philip H. Wicksteed, M. A. Macmillan & Co. 90c.
- Irish Celts, Legendary Fictions of. Collected and Narrated by Patrick Kennedy. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- Japan (The Real) Studies of. Contemporaneous Japanese Manners, Morals, Administration, and Politics. Henry Norman. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, Illus., \$3.00.
- Love or Money. Katharine Lee (Mrs. Henry Jenner). D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Music, A Conversation on. Anton Rubenstein. C. F. Tretbar. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Navies, The Development of, During the Last Half Century. Capt. S. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, Illus., \$1.75.
- Pastor's Ready Reference Record of Sunday Services for Fifty Years. The Rev. Wm. D. Grant. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Persia and Kurdistan, Journeys in. Including a Summer in the Upper Karun Region, and a Visit to the Nestorian Rajahs. Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop (Miss Bird), Honorary Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 vols. Cloth, Illus., \$6.50.
- Plato, the Nuptial Number of: Its Solution and Significance. James Adam, M. A. Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.
- Psalter (The Church). One Hundred and Four Psalms Arranged Under Subjects for Responsive Reading. Henry Van Dyke, D.D. Charles E. Merrill & Co. Cloth.
- Religious Systems of the World. A Contribution to the Study of Comparative Religion. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$4.50.
- Roman Poetry, Selected Fragments of, From the Earliest Times of the Republic to the Augustan Age. Edited with Introduction and Notes by W. W. Merry, D.D. Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.
- Statistics, The Dictionary of. Michael G. Mulhall. Revised and Enlarged. George Routledge & Sons. Cloth, Illus., \$12.00.

## Current Events.

## Wednesday, January 6.

In the Senate, Mr. Morrill speaks against free coinage of silver, and is answered by Mr. Teller. .... In the House, discussion of the Senate resolution authorizing the charter of a ship to carry grain to Russia, occupies the day; action is indefinitely postponed. .... At Columbus, Ohio, John Sherman is nominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus, by a vote of 53 votes against 38 for Foraker. .... Secretary Blaine is suddenly taken ill at his desk with acute indigestion, but recovers in a few hours. .... The revenue cutter *Gallatin* goes ashore off Manchester-by-the-Sea, N. H. .... The suit of the Government against the schooner *Robert and Minnie* for conveying arms to the *Itata*, is dismissed at San Francisco. .... Austin Corbin is elected president of the New York and New England Railroad. .... New York City has its first snow-storm of the season; the fall is sufficient for sleighing.

Incoming steamers bring news of election riots in Pernambuco, Brazil. .... England dispatches two warships to Tangier; it is rumored that a French squadron is on its way there, and that Spain may send a vessel. .... All the Powers approve of the attitude of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Bulgarian affair. .... The Czar refuses to admit that there is widespread famine in Russia. .... A new Ministry is formed in South Australia.

## Thursday, January 7.

In the Senate, Mr. Morgan's resolution for an inquiry into the condition of the Nicaragua Canal is adopted. .... In the House, many bills are introduced under the call of States. .... Secretary Blaine notifies the representatives of countries which have not entered into reciprocity agreements that the retaliatory clause of the Tariff Act will be applied by the President on March 15. .... At Albany the Senate Committee hears testimony in the Collins-Derby contested election case. .... At the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association, prominent speakers discuss Reciprocity and Civil Service Reform. .... Four men are killed in a running fight with outlaws near Springfield, Kansas; this is another incident in the county-seat fight, in which the Sheriff was killed, last week; Springfield is occupied by State militia. .... In New York City, the Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution favoring an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the New York exhibit at the World's Fair.

Tewfik Pacha, Khedive of Egypt, dies; he is succeeded by Abbas Pacha, the Hereditary Prince. .... M. de Maupassant is hopelessly insane; M. Zola says the difficulty is hereditary. .... Dr. Pfeiffer, of Berlin, says that the spurt of influenza patients is the medium of contagion. .... The Czarina is ill. .... In Toronto, three women are elected members of the School Board, the first instance of women holding office in Canada.

## Friday, January 8.

In a coal mine explosion at McAllester, Indian Territory, 100 men are killed and 115 injured, many very seriously. .... The Wool Manufacturers' National Association memorialize Congress against interfering with the present tariff on wool and woolsens. .... Secretary Blaine attends a Cabinet meeting. .... Cotton planters hold a meeting in Memphis. .... Storm Emans, Governor Hill's Clerk of Dutchess County, is on trial for contempt before Justice Cullen of Brooklyn. .... In New York City, the Business Men's Democratic Association gives a Jackson dinner, at which Grover Cleveland is the honored guest. .... The annual party of the Working Girls' Societies takes place in Madison Square Garden.

The funeral of the Khedive of Egypt takes place in Cairo; the status regarding British occupation continues. .... Russian troops are being massed in Poland. .... Lord Randolph Churchill arrives in England from South Africa.

## Saturday, January 9.

The dispatch from Señor Pereira, the new Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, received at Washington through Minister Montt, though disappointing, is considered more conciliatory than those from his predecessor. .... Testimony of sailors of the *Baltimore*, taken by Judge Advocate Remy at Valiño, Cal., tends to show that mobs in Valparaiso were deliberately organized to attack the Americans. .... The first Saturday reception of the season is given at the White House. .... A conference to arrange preliminaries of the Republican National Convention is held in Chicago. .... Andrew Carnegie adds \$100,000 to his gift of \$2,000,000 to Pittsburgh.

There is much opposition in Germany to the Emperor's measure against drunkenness. .... There is a rumor that the Khedive was killed by opium, but it is discredited in Cairo. .... A band of Anarchists make an attack on Xeres, Spain, but are repulsed by troops. .... An Anarchist plot is discovered at Walsall, England. .... The rebels around Tangier are very active, and control communications to the interior.

## Sunday, January 10.

Prominent Democratic Congressmen discuss the advisability of holding a Silver Congress in 1893. .... The street cars in Indianapolis are "tied up" by a strike of employes. .... Efforts to capture the Mexican rebel, Garza, prove unsuccessful. .... Daniel Barnard, Attorney-General of New Hampshire, dies.

## Monday, January 11.

In the Senate, the Treaty of Brussels for the suppression of the African slave trade and the commercial arrangement with the Congo Free State are ratified; Mr. Teller introduces a joint resolution for an International Silver Congress. .... In the House, Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a resolution looking to the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the Tariff Law. .... At Columbus, William McKinley, Jr., is inaugurated Governor of Ohio. .... Vice-President Morton at his house in Washington gives a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Harrison. .... Dr. Graves, of Denver, is sentenced to be hanged. .... Chief Justice Ruger, of the New York Court of Appeals, is seriously ill. .... Further testimony is taken by the Senate committee in the Collins-Derby and Hoyt-Donaldson contest cases.

It is stated that the Sultan made efforts to have Abbas Pasha, the new Khedive of Egypt, stop at Constantinople on his way to Alexandria. .... The Moorish rebels move on Tangier. .... The Yemen insurrection breaks out afresh.

## Tuesday, January 12.

In the Senate, a Bill is passed providing for two new revenue cutters for the Pacific Coast; Senator Dolph reports favorably the Bill to appropriate \$100,000,000 for coast defenses and fortifications. .... In the House, numerous Bills are introduced. .... In the New York Legislature, the Committees are announced by the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly; Assemblyman George H. Bush, of Ulster, gets the chairmanship of Ways and Means. .... Comptroller Weemple's annual report shows that there is a surplus of over \$4,000,000 in the State Treasury. .... In Washington the President gives a reception to the Diplomatic Corps. .... The New Jersey Legislature organizes at Trenton. .... In New York City, Sir Edwin Arnold gives the first of a series of readings at Daly's Theatre. .... The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Coles provides for many public bequests.

Commander Evans of the *Yorktown* reports that his gig was stoned at the landing-place at Valparaiso. .... The confirmation by the Sultan of Abbas Pacha as Khedive of Egypt is announced; six British warships are at Alexandria. .... The rebellion in Morocco is spreading. .... It is stated that there will be a deficit of 74,000,000 roubles in the Russian finances for 1892. .... The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, son of the Prince of Wales, is seriously ill.

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